MARYLAND NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

Latest Happenings Gleaned From All Over the State.

LIVE NOTES AND COMMENTS

Fire damaged the gun shed at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Frostburg is preparing to enlarge its water supply to guard against a threatened drouth.

George F. Marsh, for three years county agricultural agent, of Cecil county, has tendered his resignation taking effect at once.

John Ashley, eighteen, of Rock Hall, while watching a companion clean a revolver was shot and painfully wounded by the accidental discharge of the weapon.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is moving from 30 to 50 carloads of apples daily to points east and west from the Cumberland division fruit belt.

The Western Maryland Railway Company has asked for bids on 20 heavy locomotives of the Mallett type, to be used on its system, and particularly in the coal regions.

Isaac H. Martin, of Hagerstown, is in a dying condition as a result of injuries received by colliding with a bridge near Hancock while riding a motorcycle.

An increase in wages amounting to 14 per cent. has been granted the hot mill employes at the tin plate plant of the N. & G. Taylor Company, Cumberland. More than 100 men are effected.

Two men were killed and 16 injured on the Western Maryland Railway when an excursion train from Westernport to Hagerstown, taking hundreds to the Hagerstown Fair, ran head-on into a work train in the Knobmount yard, three miles from Cumberland.

The school board for Cecil county announce the following appointments in their teaching staff: Misses Lottie McAlister, assistant at Fair Hill school; Grace Ferguson, Blythedale; Lena Miller, Perryville; Katherine Leveless, St. Augustine; Gertrude Manlove, Elk Neck.

Florence, the six-year-old daughter of Ruhlie Boyles, of Starr, was struck by an automobile driven by Dr. Roe and instantly killed. The child was returning home from school when she darted across the road in front of the machine. The car passed over the body of the little girl.

Harry T. Alexander, a hardware merchant of Elkton, while taking his daughter, Miss Miriam Alexander to school, met with an accident when his automobile turned turtle on the Barksdale road. Miss Alexander was cut about the face and bruised about the body while her father sustained the dislocation of an arm.

Joe Hamilton, a resident of Laurel, was killed by a train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Contee, a few miles south of Laurel. It is thought that Hamilton was walking the tracks to Laurel and was hit by a train about midnight. The top of his head was cut off. A coroner's inquest was held and rendered a verdict of accidental death.

George Febrey, of St. James, who has "created" a number of new fruits and nuts, has succeeded in growing chestnuts from a graft on a pawpaw tree, and pawpaws from a graft on a chestnut tree. Both the chestnuts and pawpaws grew larger on the grafts than the natural fruit. The chestnuts are sweeter and more juicy than when grown naturally.

Col. Buchanan Schley, for many years the leader of the Democratic organization in Washington county, one of the most prominent members of the Washington county bar, and frequently spoken of as a possible gubernatorial nominee by his party, died suddenly in New York, at the home of his only child, Buchanan Schley, Jr. Death was due to heart trouble. Col. Schley was 68 years old.

INTERESTING NOTES FOR ALL

One hundred species of oysters have been classified by scientists.

J. C. Nickerson, of Pittsfield, Mass., still wears an overcoat he bought 55 years ago.

Nearly half of the population of France was engaged in farming before the war.

Waterproof knapsacks made of horse hair have been invented by a Japanese army officer.

Rubber nails for places where metal ones would corrode are a novelty from Germany.

Deposits of coal have been discovered in Iceland and efforts will be made to develop them.

Sixty miles of thread woven from the fibre of a species of italian nettle weighs only two and a half pounds.

Spain prohibits the importation of cottonseed oil unless previously rendered unfit for human consumption.

The Japanese are paying much attention to Australian ores suitable for refining or smelting in Japan.

STATE CAPITAL

TO HONOR THE BOY FARMERS

Mayor Preston held a meeting in his reception room for the discussion of plans to receive and entertain Maryland's prize-winning Corn and Potato Club boys, who will arrive in Baltimore at noon Wednesday, November 15, from their automobile trip over the good roads system, on the Home State Tour.

Those who attended the meeting are as follows:

Samuel M. Shoemaker, Frank A. Furst, Frank N. Hoen, Carl R. Gray, H. Findlay French, Robert Garrett, Gen. Felix Agnus, Robert J. Beacham, James C. Legg, Thomas O'Neill, Robert E. Lee, Henry F. Baker, Edwin A. Seidewitz, Dr. W. Bullock Clark, Asa B. Gardiner, Dr. H. M. Rowe, Charles Hahn, George M. Shriver, William A. House, Charles J. Bolgiano, Francis M. Jencks, Robert Crain, Robert L. Graham, Herbert Sheridan, B. Howell Griswold, Jr., Van Lear Black, Stuart Olivier, Chas. E. Falconer, Jerome H. Joyce, Jacob Epstein, Blanchard Randall, E. Lyell Gunts, Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, Charles E. Ford, A. H. Hecht, Capt. Isaac E. Emerson, W. W. Cloud, Harry Busick and William G. Scarlett.

Mayor Preston called the meeting to order and explained its purpose, which is set forth in the letter of invitation as follows:

"Maryland is one of the 15 States having a county demonstration system among farmers and educating the younger generation through agricultural club contests. Two boys from each of the 23 counties will be awarded first prize for corn and potato records this year. These boys, as a special award of merit to promote interest in the best agricultural methods in Maryland, will be taken through the State in automobiles and entertained by citizens of the various towns through which they pass, on what is known as the Home State Tour.

"The tour will start in two parties from Crisfield and Oakland, November 6, and the boys will reach Baltimore about mid-day, November 15. It is desired to give them a great reception on the Courthouse Plaza at noon on that day, at which time the girls of the Home Economics Division will join them and share the hospitality of the city. Immediately thereafter the boys and girls will be received by the State of Maryland at Annapolis, and then by the Federal Government at Washington.

"This meeting is called to arrange for a fitting climax, so that the Home State Tour shall reach Baltimore in the midst of Maryland Week, in a creditable manner.

"The relations between the city and country and between the soil and the people are so vital that Baltimore cannot fail to do her utmost on this occasion."

Up to the moment the boys reach Baltimore, half of them making the Eastern Shore trip and the other half visiting the mountains of Western Maryland, they will be in the hands of the people of the various towns through which they pass. In all these towns, more than 40 in number, committees have been organized, and everywhere there will be decorations, public ceremonials, bands and parades, special night entertainments and similar demonstrations of public applause for the prize winners. The prize winning girls, while in Baltimore, will be entertained at the homes of members of the Federated Clubs. It is planned that the boys, also, shall be entertained at private homes on the night they are here.

State Board to Pass on Ferry

The State Roads Commission at its meeting this week will receive from Frank Seth, of Talbot county, one of its district engineers, a report showing the probable cost of purchase of a ferryboat and its operation between Annapolis and Claiborne. For the enterprise there is available an appropriation of $50,000 by the last legislature.

Upon its receipt the State Roads Commission will refer the report to the Board of Public Works, which consists of Governor Harrington, Comptroller McMullen and Treasurer Dennis. This reference will be made because the Roads Commission is convinced that the proposition involved has a financial bearing beyond its province and within the jurisdiction of the Board of Public Works. If the latter board passes favorably upon the project the State Roads Commission will proceed to carry out the requirements of the act authorizing the project. Because of the great inconvenience to Eastern Shoremen in reaching Annapolis and Baltimore since the discontinuance of the steamer Texas, which plied between Annapolis and Claiborne until a few months ago there is a great demand from residents of that section for the service which is contemplated in the proposed ferry. As Governor Harrington is the most influential member of the Board of Public Works and he is ever anxious and ready to serve the Eastern Shore, it looks as if the project will see the light of day if its cost is not excessive as reported by Mr. Seth.

The proposed ferry is designed to be a connecting link in the system of improved roads.

A concrete keg said to be almost indestructible has been patented by a Wisconsin inventor.

One automobile to every eight families is the ratio which will be reached in the United States this year.

Helmets for aviators have been invented with wireless receiving telephones built into the ear flaps.

The production and distribution of electricity in Edinburgh has been made a municipal monopoly.

NEW OFFENSIVE IN CARPATHIANS

Purpose to Relieve Defense of Lemburg.

LARGE FORCES BEING USED

Berlin and Vienna Claim To Have Driven the Russians Across the Valley Of the Neagre.

London.—With the defeated Roumanian armies struggling desperately along their own frontier line in the Transylvanian Alps to stem the inrush of Germans and Austro-Hungarians into their country, the Central Powers have launched a new offensive far to the northeast designed to lighten the pressure of the Russian armies along their Eastern front.

The first blow of the offensive has been struck south of Dorna Watra, in the Eastern Carpathians not far from the triangular point where Roumania, Bukomina and Transylvania join.

Official announcements from Petrograd state that the Austro-Germans are employing "great forces" in the movement which aims, apparently, at outflanking the Russians and thereby lightening the immense pressure they are bringing to bear against the various German and Austro-Hungarian army groups defending Lemberg.

The first honors of the battle are with the Teutons. An official statement issued in Berlin, and supported by a similar declaration from Vienna announces that the Russians have been driven back across the Valley of the Neagre River.

INTERFERENCE WITH MAIL.

Radical Changes Promised By the British and French.

Washington.—Radical changes in the treatment of mails on neutral ships are promised in the reply of the British and French governments to the American protests against interference with mails. The changes, while short of an abandonment of the contention of the right to search for information of value to the enemy, are regarded by the Allies as sufficient to meet the wishes of the United States.

Otherwise the two notes which are now under consideration at the State Department are devoted to an extensive academic discussion of the whole subject of the treatment of mails in time of war, with voluminous quotations from the history of the American Civil War and of other wars up to date.

TO LOOK FOR U-BOAT BASE.

Destroyer Squadron Under Admiral Gleaves.

Washington.—A complete survey of the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts would be made by naval vessels to determine whether or not any belligerent warship has a base on American soil, it was announced by Secretary of the Navy Daniels. The Secretary stated that he had no official information indicating that such a base or bases had been established, but that circumstantial evidence had come to him from other sources which made it advisable to send ships of the fleet along the shore.

COAL PRICES SOARING.

Labor Troubles and the European War Blamed.

New York. — Coal dealers sent shivers up their customers' spines here with the warning that prices are going up. Then they heated up the buyers, telling them the cause of the raise.

Prices for stove and nut coal are $7 to $7.75 a ton. By Thanksgiving Day the price will be $8 and by Christmas it will be $9.

SPOT COTTON AT 17.12 CENTS.

Mobile Price 12 Points Above New Orleans, Highest Since War.

Mobile, Ala.—Spot cotton reached a new high level in Mobile Monday when it sold at 17.12, the highest in the history of the Mobile Cotton Exchange. The price is 12 points above the New Orleans mark, which reached the highest point since the Civil War.

BRITAIN TO FLOAT NEW LOAN.

Wants To Borrow $150,000,000 More In United States.

New York.—A new $150,000,000 British loan will be floated in this country within the next few weeks. The plan is now understood to await only official approval by the British Government.

AMERICAN CORPS TO BALKANS.

Ambulance Field Service Leaves Paris For Salonki Front.

Paris.—The recently formed section of the American ambulance field service, which is to serve with the French army in the Balkans, left for the Salonki front. It consists of 30 ambulances with repair cars, a kitchen car, tents and other accessories for service far from the hospital base. The section is under command of Lovering Hill, of New York.

TREASURY CLERK ARRESTED.

Accused Of Taking Ten Sheets Of Unsigned Bank Notes.

Washington.—Mark Latham, for 12 years a clerk in the Treasury, is in jail here charged with taking 10 sheets of unsigned bank notes with a face value of $500. Latham, who is 36 years old, will be given a hearing before United States Commissioner Hitt. The notes were missed about September 1 and Secret Service operators from Philadelphia came to Washington to work on the case.

EFFECT OF DAME FASHION'S LATEST DECREE

BAKERS REDUCE SIZE OF LOAF

Department of Labor Announces Its Report.

INGREDIENTS COSTS MORE

Instances Cited Where Price Was Raised and Loaf Reduced At the Same Time In Some Of the Cities.

Washington.—The result of the recent investigation into the increased bread prices in forty-five centers was made public by the Department of Labor. The report states that of 210 varieties of bread retailing at fifteen ounces for five cents May 15, but fourteen varieties were selling for the same price September 15. Many bakers met advanced prices in raw materials by discontinuing wholesale trade substituting "presumably cheaper" brands of bread and dispensing with returns of stale bread.

On the comparative basis of May and September prices it was found that in September wheat was 34 per cent. higher, flour 37 per cent. higher and bread 11 per cent. higher. The percentage of increase in wheat prices was continually more than the increase in bread prices.

In May the retail margin over the wholesale price of flour was $2.14; in September, $1.90. The retail price of bread before baking in May was 0.56 cent; in September, 0.62 cent.

In several cities the weight of a loaf dropped from 16 to 12½ ounces. Instances are cited where the price was increased and the weight decreased at the same time. But the general practice was to advance the weight in minor ratio to the price advance.

NO HOPE FOR EARLY PEACE.

Understanding Impossible Now, Says Cologne Gazette.

Amsterdam. — Premier Asquith's recent speech in Commons hold out no hope for an early peace, said the Cologne Gazette. "So long as he drawls out mendacious phrases about the menaced independence of small nations, an understanding with him is impossible," said the Gazette. "So long as British Ministers do not recognize the uselessness of predatory war, the nations will continue to bleed."

DEUTSCHLAND TO COME AGAIN.

Captain Koenig Says He Is Preparing For Second Trip.

Amsterdam.—According to the Hamburger Nachrichten, Capt. Paul Koenig, of the German submarine Deutschland, replying to a telegram of congratulations from his native town on his voyage to the United States and return, said he was busy with preparations for a second trip across the ocean, which would soon begin.

SHOOTS DAUGHTER'S SUITOR.

Former Baseball Pitcher Then Kills Himself.

Canton, Ohio. — After courteously greeting Victor Roderick, 19-years-old suitor for his daughter's hand, in his home, W. G. Brittson, formerly a well-known baseball pitcher, shot the youth and then committed suicide here. Brittson objected to the youth's attention to his daughter, but had seemingly submitted.

TOWN GOES ON BEAR HUNT.

Beverly, W. Va., Suspends Business For Impromptu Chase.

Elkins, W. Va.—Beverly, former county seat of Randolph county, seven miles south of Elkins, suspended business Monday while several hundred of its inhabitants engaged in a bear chase, four bears having been found in a farmyard. The bears were within a few hundred yards of the centre of the town, and a large party was soon organized.

GIVES PALM TO WASHINGTON.

Commissioner Nesbit Says City Leads Country In Insurance.

Washington. — Insurance Commissioner Nesbit, in an address to the Washington representatives of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, declared that Washington people carry more insurance than the people of any other community in the United States. He also stated that the people of the United States carry more insurance than the people of all the countries of Europe combined.

FARM LOAN BOARD SCENTS BIG FRAUD

Rural Credits Act Misused in Large Belt.

PUBLIC MEN DRAWN IN

Stock Sold For Banks Alleged To Be Bogus—Governors and Congressmen Made Unwilling Parties To Scheme.

Washington.—Seeking to head off what they believe is developing into one of the greatest financial frauds the United States has known, the Federal Farm Loan Board asked the aid of the Department of Justice.

Clear across the continent, in a stripe of States from Virginia to California, the board reported to the Justice Department, organizations either deliberately fraudulent or at best illegal, have sprung up for the purpose of defrauding farmers through the latter's ignorance of the new Rural Credits Act. In one single instance, it is said, the farmers have been victimized to an aggregate of $350,000.

Public Men Drawn In.

Governors of States and members of Congress have been made unwilling parties to some of these illegal operations, it is said, the promoters taking advantage of them, as well as of the farmers. Prominent men in all walks of life have been involved, their names being used in some cases simply to lend respectability.

The board believes it will be able to prosecute successfully. Some time ago it announced a ruling that no proposed joint stock land bank will be chartered if it has spent money for promotion. This was designed to hold the expense of operation down to a minimum in order that the interest rates to farmers may be the lowest possible. In the face of this ruling, it is said, promoters have continued to sell stock in proposed land banks and to take part of the proceeds for their own services.

Failed Before Seeking Charter.

One of these concerns failed before it could even have applied for a charter, but it had sold stock to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars to farmers. In many cases the stock has been sold with the understanding that the company is to apply for a charter under the new Federal law, when there has been no such intention on the part of the promoters.

The board would not make public the names of the concerns to which it is calling the Justice Department's attention, and refused to give their locations, save that by co-incidence, they have appeared in the belt of States across the middle of the country, comprising some of the most prosperous farming sections.

SELLING 2,000 HORSES A WEEK.

East St. Louis Has Marketed 225,000 Since War Began.

East St. Louis, Ill.—Approximately 225,000 war horses have been sold here since the war began. The total sum paid for the horses is about $40,000,000. About 7,000 mules have been sold for a total of $995,000. The Italian government has recently made a contract for 3 000 horses to be filled in 30 days. British, French and Belgian buyers and agents for the United States Army are taking a total of 2,000 horses a week.

VENIZELOS RECOGNIZED.

Entente Allies Regard Him As Ruler Of Greece.

London.—The Entente Allies have formally recognized the provisional government of Greece in the Island of Crete, set up by former Premier Venizelos. The Entente consuls at Canea the capital of Crete, have been instructed to act in union in this matter. An official statement issued here says it is only in Crete that the question of official recognition has yet arisen.

HAS CLINIC FOR EUGENICS.

Cleveland Hospital Will Determine Fitness Of Couples.

Cleveland. — Dan Cupid received a setback when it was announced that Mount Sinai Hospital, Cleveland's newest medical institution, would open a clinic for eugenics. Marriages guaranteed to be happy and a better race of Clevelanders is the object of the clinic. Advice and examinations will be given prospective brides and bridegrooms to determine their eugenic fitness.

ALLIES' LOSSES IN THE MILLIONS

Estimate Made by German Military Critic.

SACRIFICES ON THE SOMME

Gen. Von Linsingen Alone Inflicted Losses Of Over 62,000—Ninety Divisions On the Somme Front Annihilated.

Berlin (by wireless to Sayville).—British and French divisions with a total of more than one million men have been virtually annihilated in the Somme battle, says the military critic of the Overseas News Agency.

According to figures from Swiss sources, as given by the news agency, the Russian losses from June 1 to October 2 were about one million men. The news agency's military critic writes:

"The heavy sacrifices made by the British and French for the recapture of each square yard on the Somme is proved by the fact that in three and one-half months about ninety fresh divisions were virtually annihilated, so that it was necessary to withdraw them forever.

(Ninety divisions represents a total of considerably more than one million men. There are about 12,000 men in a French division and 19,000 in a British division.)

Disappeared Completely.

"These divisions disappeared completely from battle. Fifty-five divisions in consequence of their great losses were able to engage in combat only twice, 15 divisions three times, and only one was able to engage in combat four times. Four divisions had suffered so severely after their second engagement that it was necessary to send them to quiet sectors, but on critical days they were again thrown in."

Turning to the eastern front, the critic writes:

"The Fourth Siberian corps, from August 31 to September 3, lost between 13,000 to 14,000 men before Bubnov. The Tenth Siberian Rifle Division, which was attached to the Fourth Corps, lost between 5,000 and 6,000 men, near Korytniza. The Fourth Rifle Division, between August 31, and September 20 lost between 5,000 and 7,000 men near Szelov, and the Second Rifle Division in three days lost at the same place between 4,000 and 5,000 men.

"From the beginning of the offensive 178 divisions, partly new and partly brought up to strength recently, were launched against the German positions on the Somme," the critic continues.

Russian Total Losses.

Referring to the total losses of the Russians, he says:

"A Russian official at Kiev, according to a Swiss paper, numbers the Russian casualties from June 1 to October 2 at 76,000 officers and 922,500 of other ranks, or 1,000,000 in round figures. These gigantic figures are comprehensible only if the great Russian losses before separate sectors on our front are considered. Thus, the army group of General Von Linsingen, which holds one-sixth of the eastern front, inflicted losses in the month of September on the Russians which are calculated by a responsible authority at 62,000 to 68,0000. These figures probably are below the actual losses. Corresponding reports or given from the army sector of Gen. Von Boehm-Ermolli by a war correspondent. There it was ascertained that the Siberian corps, which are the best in the Russion army, were simply annihilated. Among the prisoners from one corps, which was still called Siberian, 75 per cent. were Southern Russians and 25 per cent. Tartars, Jews, or others. Some non-commissioned officers declared that nearly all the Siberian regiments had lost not only their active strength, but their reserves."

FRICK BUYS REMBRANDT.

Pays $250,000 For "Old Woman Reflecting Over Lecture."

New York.—Henry C. Frick has bought Rembrandt's painting "An Old Woman Reflecting Over the Lecture," for $250,000. This makes the fourth Rembrandt in Mr. Frick's art collection, and is said to bring the amount he has spent for art works in the last year up to approximately $2,300,000.

FARMER KILLS DAUGHTER.

Girl Had Refused To Work In Field. Father Then Ends Life.

Alexandria, La.—Charles M. Bennette, a farmer of Melder, La., shot and killed his 19-year-old daughter when she refused to go to work in the fields. After the girl's death Bennette committed suicide.

BORDER SICKNESS LESS.

Percentage Among Guard For the Week Only 1.91.

Washington.—The War Department announced that the percentage of sick among militia on the border for the week just ended was 1.91, with three deaths, as compared to 2.25 and seven deaths for the previous week. The percentage of sick among the regulars was 3.23 with five deaths as compared to 3.42 and five deaths for the previous week.

"WEATHER PROPHET" DIES.

Rev. I. R. Hicks Was Widely Known For Predictions.

St. Louis.—The Rev. I. R. Hicks, 71 years old, editor and publisher of the Almanac bearing his name and widely known for his weather predictions died here of pneumonia. Dr. Hicks claimed to have forecast many storm disasters of recent years.

The French colonies produce fully one-half of all the vanilla beans raised in the world.

GREEKS RISING AGAINST ALLIES

Stop at U. S. Legation and Protest Against Invaders.

KING PRAISES SAILORS

Du Fournet's Men Also Occupy Piracus Railway Station, and Clashes Seem Imminent—Balance Of Fleet Is Seized.

Athens, via London.—Marines from the ships of the Entente Powers to the number of about 1,000 have been landed at Piraeus and have occupied the railway station at Piracus and several buildings in Athens.

As soon as this became known the streets of Athens swarmed with Greeks frantically cheering King Constantine and chanting the Greek national anthem. Great crowds marched through the streets, thousands gathering in the neighborhood of the Post-office Square.

The War Minister, General Draeos, ordered out Greek troops and marines to guard every approach to the square in order to prevent any clash between Greek civilians and the French, who occupied that section, establishing a complete cordon about the French and taking all precautions to avoid any incident or accident capable of starting strife.

King Praises Sailors' Loyalty.

Earlier in the day a review by King Constantine of sailors belonging to the vessels of the Greek Navy, which were taken possession of by the Entente Allies, was made the occasion of an immense royalist demonstration, crowds parading the streets hauling life-sized portraits of the sovereign and wildly cheering for the monarch.

The King issued the following order of the day:

"Officers! Sailors! In these hours when, stricken and with hearts bleeding each new moment from now wounds deep in our souls, which so short a time ago were proud in a united and victorious Greece, my Government has been obliged to order you to leave the ships upon which you brought the news of the freeing of our liberated brothers. You came with tortured hearts and eyes wet with tears, every man faithful to his oath, to the side of your King.

"I thank you and congratulate you, oh, my faithful sailors. I thank you not only as King and chief of the fleet but as the representative of the fatherland you love so much, to which you have given so much, for which you are ready to give and suffer all.

"May our hopes soon be realized and may the hour soon come when you will be able to return to your ships. The holy icons that have protected you in the past will protect you in the future, and the glorious flag, once more caught by the winds of the Greek seas, will bring hope and consolation wherever Greek hearts beat for nation and King."

Mob Hisses Du Fournet.

London.—A Reuter's dispatch from Athens says:

"There have been royalist demonstrations in the streets. Admiral Du Fournet, commander of the Entente Allied fleet in the Mediterranean, was hissed and a detachment of French sailors was driven back by a hostile crowd.

"A procession of some 4,000 malcontents, headed by the Greek and American flags, stopped outside the American Legation, protested against the landing of foreign marines and demanded the protection of the American Minister, who was absent.

"The demonstrators then paraded the streets, singing the Greek national anthem.

Allies Seize Rest Of Fleet.

The Allies have taken over the Greek battleships Kilkis (formerly the United States batt'eship Idaho), the Lemnoz (formerly the Mississippi) and the Averoff, says Reuter's Athens correspondent.

Allied crews were put on board the battleships, the correspondent says, and the Greek crews were landed and sent to Athens.

On October 11 the Allies took over the entire Greek fleet, except the Kilkis, Lemnoz and Averoff. This measure, it was explained unofficially, was intended to insure the safety of the allied fleet, as fears had been aroused of a disturbance at points where the war vessels of the Allies were anchored.

GERMANS DEPORT BELGIANS.

Arrest 300 Who Refuse To Make Munitions; Kill 12.

London. — The Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company wires the following: "Three hundred workmen in a Ghent factory who refused to work in German munition factories in Belgium have been arrested and sent to Germany. Twelve who resisted were shot. The Germans everywhere are forcing the Belgians to work for them, particularly on the railroads, their own personnel having given out."

NO IRISH CONSCRIPTION NOW.

Earl Derby Will Appeal For Voluntary Recruiting First.

London.—An indication that the Government does not intend to have recourse immediately to conscription in Ireland was given in the House of Lords by Earl Derby, Under-Secretary for War. In reply to a question, he said that pending a decision on the whole question he would make an appeal for voluntary recruiting in Ireland, to which he hoped there would be a worthy response.

BEYOND the FRONTIER
A STORY OF EARLY DAYS
by RANDALL PARRISH

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CHAPTER XXI—Continued.

—16—

All I could do was pray, and wait. Perhaps no word would be given me—the escape might already be accomplished, and I left here to my fate. Boisrondet knew nothing of my decision to accompany D'Artigny in his exile. If the way was difficult and dangerous, he might not consider it essential to communicate with me at all. De Tonty had promised, to be sure, yet he might have failed to so instruct the younger man. I clung to the window, the agony of this possibility driving me wild.

Mon Dieu! was that a noise overhead? I could see nothing, yet, as I leaned farther out, a cord touched my face. I grasped it, and drew the dangling end in. It was weighted with a bit of wood. A single coal glowed in the fireplace, and from this I ignited a splinter, barely yielding me light enough to decipher the few words traced on the white surface: "Safe so far: have you any word?"

My veins throbbed: I could have screamed in delight, or sobbed in sudden joy and relief. I fairly crept to the open window on hands and knees, animated now with but one thought, one hope—the desire not to be left there behind, alone. I hung far out, my face upturned, staring into the darkness. The distance was not great, only a few feet to the roof above, yet so black was the night that the edge above me blended imperceptibly against the sky. I could perceive no movement, no outline. Could they have already gone? Was it possible that they merely dropped this brief message, and instantly vanished? No, the cord still dangled; somewhere in that dense gloom the two men peered over the roof edge, waiting my response.

"Monsieur," I called up softly, unable to restrain my eagerness.

"Yes, madame," it was D'Artigny's voice, although a mere whisper. "You have some word for me?"

"Ay, listen; is there any way by which I can join you?"

"Join me—here?" astonishment at my request made him incoherent. "Why, madame, the risk is great—"

"Never mind that; my reason is worthy, nor have we time now to discuss the matter. Monsieur Boisrondet, is there a way?"

I heard them speak to each other, a mere murmur of sound; then another voice reached my ears clearly.

"We have a strong grass rope, madame, which will safely bear your weight. The risk will not be great. I have made a noose, and will lower it."

I reached it with my hand, but felt a doubt as my fingers clasped it.

"'Tis very small, monsieur."

"But strong enough for double your weight, as 'twas Indian woven. Put foot in the noose, and hold tight. There are two of us holding it above."

The memory of the depth below frightened me, yet I crept forth on the narrow sill, clinging desperately to the taut rope, until I felt my foot safely pressed into the noose, which tightened firmly about it.

"Now," I said, barely able to make my lips speak. "I am ready."

"Then swing clear, madame; we'll hold you safe."

I doubt if it was a full minute in which I swung out over that gulf amid the black night. My heart seemed to stop beating, and I retained no sense other than to cling desperately to the swaying cord which alone held me from being dashed to death on the jagged rocks below. Inch by inch they drew me up, the continuous jerks yielding a sickening sensation, but the distance was so short I could scarcely realize the full danger, before D'Artigny grasped me with his hands, and drew me in beside him on the roof I stood upon my feet, trembling from excitement, yet encouraged in my purpose by his first words of welcome.

"Adele," he exclaimed, forgetful of the presence of his comrade. "Surely you had serious cause for joining us here."

"Am I welcome, monsieur?"

"Can you doubt? Yet surely it was not merely to say farewell that you assumed such risk?"

"No, monsieur, it was not to say farewell. I would accompany you in your flight. Do not start like that at my words; I cannot see your face—perhaps if I could I should lose courage. I have made my choice, monsieur. I will not remain the slave of M. Cassion. Whether for good or evil, I give you my faith."

"You—you," his hands grasped mine. "You mean you will go with me into exile, into the woods?"

"Yes, monsieur."

"But do you realize what it all means? I am a fugitive, a hunted man; never again can I venture within French civilization. I must live among savages. No, no, Adele, the sacrifice is too great. I cannot accept of it."

"Do you love me, monsieur?"

"Mon Dieu—yes."

"Then there is no sacrifice. My heart would break here. God! Would you doom me to live out my life with that brute—that murderer? I am a young woman, a mere girl, and this is my one chance to save myself from hell. I am not afraid of the woods, of exile, of anything, so I am with you. I would rather die than go to him—to confess him husband."

"The lady is right, Rene," Boisrondet said earnestly. "You must think of her as well as yourself."

"Think of her! Mon Dieu, of whom else do I think? Adele, do you mean your words? Would you give up all for me?"

"Yes, monsieur."

"But do you know what your choice means?"

I stood before him, brave in the darkness.

"Monsieur, I have faced it all. I know; the choice is made—will you take me?"

Then I was in his strong arms, and for the first time, his lips met mine.

CHAPTER XXII.

We Reach the River.

It was the voice of Boisrondet which recalled us to a sense of danger.

"It is late, and we must not linger here," he insisted, touching D'Artigny's sleeve. "The guard may discover your absence, Rene, before we get beyond the stockade. Yet how can we get madame safely over the logs?"

"She must venture the same as we. Follow me closely, and tread with care."

So dark was the night I was obliged to trust entirely to D'Artigny's guidance, but it was evident that both men were familiar with the way, and had thoroughly considered the best method of escape. No doubt De Tonty and his young lieutenant had arranged all details, so as to assure success. We traversed the flat roofs of the chain of log houses along the west side of the stockade until we came to the end. The only light visible was a dull glow of embers before the guardhouse near the center of the parade, which revealed a group of soldiers on duty. The stockade extended some distance beyond where we halted, crouched low on the flat roof to escape being seen. There would be armed men along that wall, especially near the gates, guarding against attack, but the darkness gave us no glimpse. There was no firing, no movement to be perceived. The two men crept to the edge, and looked cautiously over, and I clung close to D'Artigny, nervous from the silence, and afraid to become separated. Below us was the dense blackness of the gorge.

"This is the spot," whispered D'Artigny, "and no alarm yet. How far to the rocks?"

"De Tonty figured the distance at forty feet below the stockade; we have fifty feet of rope here. The rock shelf is narrow, and the great risk will be not to stop off in the darkness. There should be an iron ring here somewhere—ay, here it is; help me draw the knot taut, Rene."

"Do we—do we go down here, monsieur?" I questioned, my voice faltering.

"Here, or not at all; there are guards posted yonder every two yards. This is our only chance to escape unseen." Boisrondet tested the rope, letting it slip slowly through his hands down into the darkness below, until it hung at full length. "It does not touch," he said, "yet it cannot lack more than a foot or two. Faith! We must take the risk. I go first Rene—hush! 'tis best so—the lady would prefer that you remain, while I test the passage. The devil himself may be waiting there." He gazed down, balancing himself on the edge, the cord gripped in his hands.

"Now mind my word; once on the rock below, I will signal with three jerks on the cord. Haul up then slowly, so as to make no noise; make a noose for the lady's foot, and lower her with care. You have the strength?"

"Ay, for twice her weight."

"Good; there will be naught to fear, madame, for I will be below to aid your footing. When I give the signal again Rene will descend and join us."

"The rope is to be left dangling?"

"Only until I return. Once I leave you safe beyond the Iroquois, 'tis my part to climb this rope again. Some task that," cheerfully, "yet De Tonty deems it best that no evidence connect us with this escape. What make you the hour?"

"Between one and two."

"Which will give me time before day dawn; so here, I chance it."

He swung himself over the edge, and slipped silently down into the black mystery. We leaned over to watch,

"Now," I Said, Barely Able to Make My Lips Speak.

but could see nothing, our only evidence of his progress the jerking of the cord. D'Artigny's hand closed on mine.

"Dear," he whispered tenderly, "we are alone now—you are sorry?"

"I am happier than I have ever been in my life," I answered honestly. "I have done what I believe to be right, and trust God. All I care to know now is that you love me."

"With every throb of my heart," he said solemnly. "It is my love which makes me dread lest you regret."

"That will never be, monsieur; I am of the frontier, and do not fear the woods. Ah! he has reached the rock safely—'tis the signal."

D'Artigny drew up the cord, testing it to make sure the strands held firm, and made careful noose, into which he slipped my foot.

"Now, Adele, you are ready?"

"Yes, sweetheart; kiss me first."

"You have no fear?"

"Not with your strong hands to support, but do not keep me waiting long below."

Ay, but I was frightened as I swung off into the black void, clinging desperately to that slight rope, steadily sinking downward. My body rubbed against the rough logs, and then against rock. Once a jagged edge wounded me, yet I dare not release my grip, or utter a sound. I sank down, down, the strain ever greater on my nerves. I retained no knowledge of distance, but grew apprehensive of what awaited me below. Would the rope reach to the rock? Would I swing clear? Even as these thoughts began to horrify, I felt a hand grip me, and Boisrondet's whisper gave cheerful greeting.

"It is all right, madame; release your foot, and trust me. Good, now do not venture to move, until Rene joins us Faith, he wastes little time; he is coming now."

I could see nothing, not even the outlines of my companion, who stood holding the cord taut. I could feel the jagged face of the rock, against which I stood, and ventured, by reaching out with one foot, to explore my immediate surroundings. The groping toe touched the edge of the narrow shelf and I drew back startled at thought of another sheer drop into the black depths.

My heart was still pounding when D'Artigny found foothold beside me. As he swung free from the cord, his fingers touched my dress.

"A fine test of courage that, Adele," he whispered, "but with Francois here below there was small peril. Now what next?"

"A ticklish passage for a few yards. Stand close until I get by; now cling to the wall, and follow me. Once off this shelf we can plan our journey. Madame, take hold of my jacket. Rene, you have walked this path before."

"Ay, years since, but I recall its peril."

We crept forward, so cautiously it seemed we scarcely moved, the rock shelf we traversed so narrow in places that I could scarce find space in which to plant my feet firmly. Suddenly we clambered on to a flat rock, crossed it, and came to the edge of a wood, with a murmur of water not far away. Here Boisrondet paused, and we came close about him. There seemed to be more light here, although the tree shadows were grim, and the night rested about us in impressive silence.

"Here is where the river trail comes down," and Boisrondet made motion to the left. "You should remember that well, Rene."

"I was first to pass over it; it leads to the water edge."

"Yes; not so easily followed in the night, yet you are woodsman enough to make it. So far as we know from above the Iroquois, have not discovered there is a passage here. Listen, Rene: I leave you now, for those were De Tonty's orders. He said that from now on you would be safe alone. Of course he knew nothing of madame's purpose."

"Monsieur shall not find me a burden," I interrupted.

"I am sure of that," he said gallantly, "and so think it best to return while the night conceals my movements. There will be hot words when M. Cassion discovers your escape, and my chief may need my sword beside him, if it comes to blows. Is my decision to return right, Rene?"

"Ay, right; would that I might be with you. But what plan did M. de Tonty outline for me to follow?"

"'Twas what I started to tell. At the edge of the water, but concealed from the river by rocks, is a small hut where we keep hidden a canoe ready fitted for any secret service. 'Twas Sieur de la Salle's thought that it might prove of great use in time of siege. No doubt it is there now, just as we left it, undiscovered of the Iroquois. This will bear you down the river until daylight, when you can hide along shore."

"There is a rifle?"

"Two of them, with powder and ball." He laid his hand on the other's shoulder. "There is nothing more to say, and time is of value. Farewell, my friend."

"Farewell," their fingers clasped. "There will be other days, Francois; my gratitude to M. de Tonty." Boisrondet stepped back, and, hat in hand, bowed to me.

"Adieu, madame; a pleasant journey."

"A moment, monsieur," I said, a falter in my voice. "You are M. d'Artigny's friend, an officer of France, and a Catholic."

"Yes, madame."

"And you think that I am right in my choice—that I am doing naught unworthy of my womanhood?"

Even in the darkness I saw him make the symbol of the cross, before he bent forward and kissed my hand.

"Madame," he said gravely, "I am but a plain soldier, with all my service on the frontier. I leave to the priests the discussion of doctrines, and to God my punishment and reward. I can only answer you as D'Artigny's friend, and an officer of France. I give you honor and respect, and deem your love and trust far more holy than your marriage. My faith, and my sword are yours, madame."

I felt his lips upon my hand, yet knew not he had gone. I stood there, my eyes blinded with tears at his gallant words, only becoming conscious of his disappearance when D'Artigny drew me to him, his cheek pressed against my hair.

"He has gone! We are alone!"

"Yes, dear one; but I thank God for those last words. They have given me courage and faith. So my old comrades believe us right the criticism of others does not move me. You love me, Adele? You do not regret?"

My arms found way about his neck; my lips uplifted to his.

"Monsieur, I shall never regret; I trust God and you."

How he ever found his way along that dim trail I shall never know. Some memory of its windings, together with the instinct of a woodsman, must have given guidance, while no doubt his feet, clad in soft Indian moccasins, enabled him to feel the faint track, imperceivable in the darkness. It led along a steep bank, through low, tangled bushes, and about great trees, with here and there a rock thrust across the path, compelling detour. The branches scratched my face and tore my dress, confusing me so that had I not clung to his arm, I should have been instantly lost in the gloom. Our advance was slow and cautious, every step taken in silence. Snakes could not have moved with less noise, and the precaution was well taken Suddenly D'Artigny stopped, gripping me in warning. For a moment there was no sound except the distant murmur of waters, and the chatter of some night bird. Yet some instinct of the woods held the man motionless, listening. A twig cracked to our left, and then a voice spoke, low and rumbling. It sounded so close at hand the fellow could scarcely have been five yards away. Another voice answered, and we were aware of bodies, stealing along through the wood; there was a faint rustling of dead leaves, and the occasional swish of a branch. We crouched low in the trail, fairly holding our breath, every nerve tense. There was no sound from below, but in the other direction one warrior—I could see the dim outline of his naked figure—passed within easy reach of my outstretched hand.

Assured that all had passed beyond hearing D'Artigny rose to his feet, and assisted me to rise, his hand still grasping mine.

"Iroquois, by the look of that warrior," he whispered, "and enough of them to mean mischief."

"'Twas the tongue of the Tuscaroras," I answered. "My father taught me a little of it years ago. The first words spoken were a warning to be still; the other answered that the white men are all asleep."

"And I am not sure but that is true. If De Tonty was in command the walls would be well guarded, but De Baugis and Cassion know nothing of Indian war."

"You believe it to be an assault?"

"It hath the look; 'tis not Indian nature to gather thus at this night hour, without a purpose. But, pouf, there is little they can do against that stockade of logs for all their numbers. It is our duty to be well away by daylight."

The remaining distance to the water's edge was not far—a direct descent amid a litter of rocks, shadowed by great trees. Nothing opposed our passage, nor did we hear any sound from the savages concealed in the forest above. D'Artigny led the way along the shore until we reached the log hut. Its door stood open; the canoe was gone.

CHAPTER XXIII.

We Meet Surprise.

Not until we had felt carefully from wall to wall did we admit our disappointment. There were no overshadowing trees here, and what small glimmer of light came from the dull skies found reflection on river and rocks, so that we could perceive each other, and gain dim view of our surroundings.

Of the canoe there was absolutely no trace, and, if arms had been hidden there also, they had likewise disappeared. The very fact that the door stood wide open, its wooden lock broken, told the story clearly. I remained silent, staring about through the semi-darkness of the interior, rendered speechless by a feeling of utter helplessness. D'Artigny, after an utterance of disappointment, felt his way along the walls; as he came back to the open door our eyes met, and he must have read despair in mine, for he smiled encouragingly.

"Swept bare, little girl," he said. "Not so much as an ounce of powder left. The savages got here before us, it seems. Never mind; we shall have to travel a ways on woodcraft, and it will not be the first wilderness journey I have made without arms. Did De Tonty mention to you where he believed the Illini were in hiding?"

"No, monsieur—are they Indians?"

"Yes; the river tribes, the most loyal of all to La Salle. It was one of their villages we saw on the bank of the stream as we approached the fort from the west. I told Boisrondet that it stood there deserted, but not destroyed, and it was our judgment the inhabitants were hiding among the river bluffs. Without canoes they could not travel far, and are probably concealed out yonder. If we can find them our greatest peril is past."

"They are friendly?"

"Ay, and have never shed white blood. I know them well, and with leadership they would be a match even for the Iroquois. De Tonty led them once against these same warriors, and they fought like fiends. Come, we will follow the stream, and see if we cannot find trace of their covert."

It was but a cluster of rocks where the hut stood, and a few yards below we found the forest creeping down to the very bank of the river. The sky had lightened above us, the obscuring clouds opening to let the silver gleam of stars through, and we paused a moment gazing back and upward at the vast rock on which perched the ce-leagnered fort. We could dimly perceive the vague outline of it silhouetted against the lighter arch of sky. In massive gloom and silence it seemed to dominate the night, the grim forest sweeping up to its very walls. Not a gleam of light appeared; not a sound reached us. I felt D'Artigny's arm about me.

"I would that I really knew what was going on yonder 'neath the screen of trees," he said gravely. "Some Indian trick, perchance, which it might be in my power to circumvent—at least bear to the lads fair warning."

"You would risk life for that?"

"Ay, my own readily. That is a lesson of the wilderness; the duty of a comrade. But for your presence I should be climbing the hill, seeking to learn the purpose of those savages—else I were no true soldier of France."

"What think you their purpose is, monsieur?"

"An attack in force at dawn. Those who passed us were heavily armed, and crept forward stealthily, stripped and painted for war. There were other parties, no doubt, creeping up through the woods from all sides. 'Tis my thought the hour has struck for them to make their great effort. They have scattered the friendly Indians, killed them, or driven them in terror down the river. Their villages have been destroyed. Now all the warriors who have been at that business have returned, filled with blood lust, and eager to strike at the French."

"But they cannot win? Surely they cannot capture the fort, monsieur? Why, it is all rock?"

"On three sides—yes; but to the south there is ample space for attack in force. Those woods yonder would conceal a thousand savages within a few hundred yards of the fort gates.

"We Are Alone Now—Are You Sorry?"

and what of the defense? Opposing them is one hundred and fifty feet of stockade, protected at best by fifty rifles. There are no more in the fort, officers, Indians, and all; and Boisrondet says scarcely a dozen rounds of powder and ball to a man. If the Iroquois know this—and why should they not?—'twill be no great feat of arms to batter their way in. I would do that which is right, Adele, if I saw clearly."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SOME FACTS ABOUT MERCURY

Astronomers Have Been Studying the Planet and Published the Conclusions Arrived At.

The planet Mercury is the smallest of the major planets and the nearest to the sun, which it circles in a little less than three months. It reaches its greatest distance from the sun at periods about sixty days apart. During the year Mercury is morning star three times and evening star three times. Owing to its nearness to the sun, it is never visible for more than a period of about two hours after sunset or the same length of time before sunrise. The eccentricity of its orbit is greater than that of any other major planet; its greatest and its least distance from the sun differ by nearly 15,000,000 miles. According to A. W. McCurdy of the Royal Astronomical society of Canada, the most remarkable characteristic in the motion of Mercury is that when it is nearest to the sun it travels faster than it should if it moved only by the solar system. Astronomers have long sought an explanation of the accelerated motion. Some believe that there are other planets at present unknown between Mercury and the sun—bodies that although numerous are too small to be seen. The movements of Mercury indicate an influence that might be accounted for by the presence of another planet revolving within its orbit. If such a planet really exists, there should come a time when it will appear as a dark spot moving across the face of the sun. Another way to detect the presence of new planets in the vicinity of the sun is to take observations during a total eclipse. If there are no clouds at such a time, the stars become visible as the sun disappears. During the total eclipse of the sun in 1878 one observer saw an object that he thought might be the long-sought planet; but no other astronomer has been able to confirm the discovery and many now believe that the hidden source of the unusual movement of Mercury must be looked for elsewhere than in the orbit of the planet.—Youth's Companion.

Dilemma.

"What's the trouble?" asked the friend. "You seem to have something on your mind."

"I have," replied the conscientious citizen. "I'm trying to figure out a proper course of action. If I neglect to apply for enlistment my wife will say I don't love my country. And if I display a willingness to leave home and march away to the wars, she'll say I don't love her."

Bound to Have Change.

In the absence of her husband the fascinating young married woman went boating with an old admirer.

"Ah," sighed the old admirer, "if only you had married me instead of Wilkinson."

"Then I should have been with Mr. Wilkinson at this moment instead of you," said the fascinating woman. "How strangely things turn out!"

STRAIGHT LINE IS THE FEATURE

Dominates in the Latest Importations From the French Masters.

DIRECTOIRE TO THE FRONT

Grecian Styles as Used Under the Directoire Are Also Revived—All Skirts Remain Full, But Cling to the Figure.

New York.—The dominating feature of the French gowns which recently arrived in this city is the straight line from the head to heels, which all the Paris masters seem to have adopted.

One of the best gowns from the house of Callot is called Vision, and is built of amethyst velvet with Grecian bodice girdled with a narrow band of gold braid. A scarlet flower is placed at the side of the waist. The tulle over one shoulder hangs across the back and follows the long, pointed train. The skirt is very short in front and the train reached out from the side.

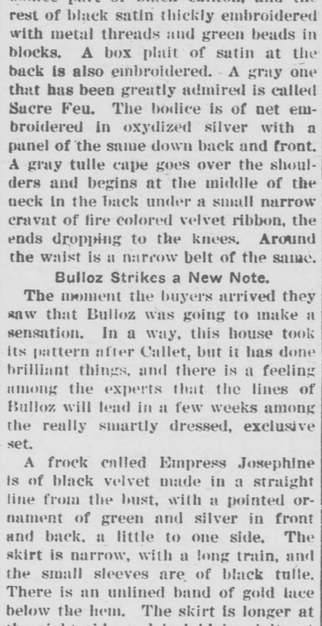
An already famous gown resembles a mummy case. It is called Chrysis. The front is a straight panel with the bodice part of black chiffon, and the rest of black satin thickly embroidered with metal threads and green beads in blocks. A box plait of satin at the back is also embroidered. A gray one that has been greatly admired is called Sacre Feu. The bodice is of net embroidered in oxydized silver with a panel of the same down back and front. A gray tulle cape goes over the shoulders and begins at the middle of the neck in the back under a small narrow cravat of fire colored velvet ribbon, the ends dropping to the knees. Around the waist is a narrow belt of the same.

Bulloz Strikes a New Note.

The moment the buyers arrived they saw that Bulloz was going to make a sensation. In a way, this house took its pattern after Callet, but it has done brilliant things, and there is a feeling among the experts that the lines of Bulloz will lead in a few weeks among the really smartly dressed, exclusive set.

A frock called Empress Josephine is of black velvet made in a straight line from the bust, with a pointed ornament of green and silver in front and back, a little to one side. The skirt is narrow, with a long train, and the small sleeves are of black tulle. There is an unlined band of gold lace below the hem. The skirt is longer at the right side and is laid in plaits at the hips.

There is also a jade green brocade gown with stamped silver flowers which are very vague in outline. It is called Lucrece. There are two straight panels in front and back, also



Worth's Coat of Ruby Velvet.

a long train and a half bodice of white tulle and rhinestones. There are long, medieval sleeves.

A marked deviation from the medieval style is in a gown by Bulloz called "Watteau." It is of flowered silk, with many groups of roses, and open panniers edged with gold lace.

Cherult has sent over a coat gown of black panne velvet, which is distinguished. The plain skirt has a train, slight fullness and is unusually long in front. The jacket blouse reaches the knees, is shaped in an austere, medieval manner, and is fastened down the front with three large gold ornaments. There is a narrow black velvet girdle slipped down over the hips, fastened in front with another gold ornament. There are straight, short elbow sleeves. The placing of the girdle has created a good deal of discussion on this side of the water. Some designers put it around a normal waistline; others insist that Cherult intends it to be dropped well below the waistline.

There is also a medieval gown of taffeta skirt, which reverts to the barrel effect that Callot exploited last winter. It is trimmed with many irregular rows of black sequins run around the hips. There is a square, medieval cuirass of heavy silver lace over white tulle. It is loosely bolted at the normal waistline. The peplum is quite short and full and there is a large, drooping silver rose at the side. The half-low neck in front is outlined by a straight collar of white tulle which grows much larger in the back, and it and the silver lace droop together in the back, hoodlike, nearly to the waistline. Beneath this hood is passed a straight piece of flesh-pink chiffon. Loose, straight sleeves of the silver hang to the elbow.

Worth and His Rhinestones.

One of the most popular and high-priced evening models by Worth called Kubis, has an extra full skirt of gathered ruby tulle hanging straight from a high waistline. The bodice is cut to a low V in the back, ornamented with a spreading butterfly of red beads, which holds in place the court train

Velvet Directoire Hat.

of red velvet. The edges of this train are attached to the back of the full tulle skirt, which serves as a lining to the train, and while not holding it closely to the body, does not allow it to turn over on itself. The entire front of the bodice is a butterfly arrangement of ruby rhinestones, in the well-known Worth manner.

There is also a sumptuous evening coat, quite significant of Worth, made of ruby-colored velvet, its wide sleeves finished with a deep fringe of ostrich tips, to match the immense collar which is entirely made of these feathers.

Georgette Exploits the Grecian.

Georgette has sent over a gown called Phryne, which is quite Greek. It is of flesh-pink crepe de chine. There is a draped surplice at the back, but it is straight across the front below the collar-bone. The loose armholes are edged with brail and there is a loose gilt bracelet across the top of the arm. The skirt has long, drooping folds at the hips. There is a loose, gold girdle tied at the back, ending in red and pink roses, and a wreath of red and pink roses thrown over one shoulder at the back. There is a petticoat of satin, with a deep tucked ruffle of flesh pink chiffon.

Another gown by Georgette called Groseille is of black satin, the skirt placed on the bodice with Elizabethan plaits at the sides and back. It is a trifle long waisted. The bodice and high, loose collar are fastened down the back with black buttons, and there is much fancy braiding in oyster gray.

The Directoire Hat Today.

The milliners and the dressmakers go hand in hand in emphasizing the directoire and the middle ages. So quickly has the fashion spread in America that the conservatives are wondering where they can get exclusive hats. The blessed part of it is that variety has been the keynote of French originality this season.

The dominating feature is the high crown, no matter what the brim. Of ornamentation, there is very little. Metal threads are conspicuously used, as they are in gowns. The crowns are soft and can be pulled in and out of shape as the wearer wills. While the wide brim remains, the low, round crown has vanished.

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SPORTS BLOUSES OF VELVET

New Winter Models Are Shown in All Sorts of Attractive Varieties.

Gabrielle Channel of Paris has set her seal of approval on velvet by using it in her new winter sports models. Many very attractive coats and dresses have already arrived in New York of velvet and velutina. The slip-on Russian blouse, the one that looks like a glorified middy blouse, is still seen in her models. There are all sorts of attractive variations of this blouse. It is slightly fuller and longer, made of velvet and embroidered with gold or silver braid, so that it takes on quite a decorative and different air from the jersey blouse of last summer. Fur collars and cuffs and often fur hem bands are sometimes plain, sometimes plaited. They seem to be secondary, in all cases, to the blouse part. The slash which enables the wearer to don the blouse is much deeper, so much so that a good deal of the front of the lingerie or crepe blouse can be seen as the edges, which are unfastened, fall apart.

The Kimono Shoulder.

The kimono shoulder has been reinstated after an absence of something like four seasons. Although the shoulder cut in one with the body of the garment is back, the sleeve itself usually tapers off to follow the contour of the arm. There are, of course, exceptions to this rule.

Wear a Fichu.

There are pretty fichus this season, and among the prettiest are those of cotton net. One edged with a narrow frill, and ending in long tabs that tie in a bow at the front, is embroidered with white cotton dots.

To Fasten Coat Buttons.

When sewing on the large fur-backed coat buttons, so fashionable at present, if you will use round or flat elastic instead of thread, the buttons will stay on longer.

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., OCT. 21, 1916

A FINE COUNTY TICKET

THE Republican Party of New Castle County never presented for the suffrages of its citizens an abler ticket of capable and experienced gentlemen than that nominated at the late primaries.

Not only are these candidates well and favorably known, but without exception they have all heretofore acceptably served their state or county in some public office.

Mr. John L. Wright as a Deputy Clerk of the Peace has made a very fine record — such a record, indeed, as in all fairness entitles him to an election. Moreover, his nomination is a recognition of the great principle of Civil Service Reform, and since Mr. Wright has already won his spurs he should be thus promoted to chief of his office.

Messrs. Charles H. Lippincott, as County Treasurer and Receiver of taxes; Edwin C. Clark as County Comptroller; Norman P. Crouch as Clerk of the Orphans' Court and Register in Chancery and Joseph Wigglesworth as Prothonatary--all of these gentlemen, present incumbents in these offices, by a wise and faithful performance of their duties have richly earned a right to be retained therein, both as a proper recognition of good service and for the best interests of the public.

The citizens of Middletown—indeed, of all St. Georges Hundred—feel a warm interest in the candidacy of Mr. Norman P. Crouch as a former resident and as a son of their honored townsman, Mr. John S. Crouch, for many years cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, and especially desire his election as a just tribute to a very worthy young man. Mr. Theodore W. Francis has for two years been serving the State as a magistrate in the City of Wilmington, and has made an excellent record, and if elected Sheriff will no doubt prove a competent and trustworthy official.

Mr. John T Spring, Sr., candidate for Coroner, has had several years experience in that office and will, if chosen, again give the county excellent service as coroner. Mr. Spring is widely known among the laboring classes in the county and his candidacy will prove an element of strength in that respect.

Mr. Frank R. Poole, our candidate for State Senator, needs no higher praise to speak his entire fitness once more to serve the people than the distinguished manner in which he served them as their Representative, and his appreciative fellow citizens will again honor him by returning him to the Legislature in its upper branch.

Mr. Martin B. Burris as Representative is a clear case of "the office seeking the man," and just as he filled with probity and ability the office of State Treasurer for two terms, the people are assured he will as faithfully and well represent their best interests in the Legislature.

Mr. Joseph C. Jolls is well and favorably known for this exceedingly able conduct for many years of the difficult office of Clerk of the Orphans' Court and Register in Chancery, and his wide experience in public affairs will enable him to do the County eminent service in the office of Assessor, and we believe the people will see to it that he is elected as such assessor.

We end as we began by declaring that this county ticket offered to the voters for their approval, especially deserves to receive that approval because of the superior manner in which heretofore every candidate on it, has in some public office done the state good service.

Home-Made Polish For The Auto

For furniture or automobile bodies an excellent polish can be made by thinning down boiled linseed oil with turpentine. This should be applied sparingly to the clean surface with a cloth and should be rubbed briskly with a soft dry cloth or cotton waste. It is best not to use body polish on a car until the gloss has become dull. Another polish recommended by automobile experts is made from one gallon of turpentine and three and a half ounces of citronella oil, one pint of paraffin oil or light cylinder oil, and one and a half ounces of oil of cedar. When the finish on a car has become very dull the appearance can be greatly improved by rubbing with a mixture of cylinder oil and kerosene.

SPEECH OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT AT WILKES-BARRE, PA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1916

I have accepted the invitation to come to Wilkes-Barre to discuss the Adamson law, because Wilkes-Barre is the headquarters of the great industry in connection with which I myself as president was brought into close and intimate touch with the labor movement in this country. If what I have to say is of any value it must be not only because it represents what in the abstract is right, but also because in the concrete I applied, in actual practice, when I had power, the principles which I criticize Mr. Wilson for not applying now. Therefore, I wish to recapitulate to you just what occurred in connection with the anthracite coal strike and to contrast it with what Mr. Wilson has done in connection with the law for the increase of wages on railroads.

At the outset, I wish to express my very hearty admiration for the Brotherhoods. I am proud of the fact that I am an honorary member of one of them. I have usually been in entire sympathy with them. While I held public office I found myself in the vast majority of cases able to support them in their demands, because these demands were right. But now they have demanded legislation raising their wages to be taken without investigation and without the exercise of that form of judgment shown by a competent arbitration commission; and such a demand is wrong, and I stand against it because it is wrong, exactly as I have stood against the demands of bankers and lawyers, and mine-owners and railroad presidents when they were wrong. I believe in labor unions. I am proud that I am myself an honorary member of a labor union. But I believe first of all in the Union to which all of us belong, the union of all the people of the whole United States.

In the case of the settlement of the anthracite coal strike, the action I took was of precisely the kind which President Wilson now says the law should make obligatory in all similar cases in the future. But Mr. Wilson himself admits that his own action was so bad that it ought never to be repeated, for he has assured the public that although Congress has adjourned without doing anything, it is his intention when Congress meets to see that it does something to render it impossible for another President ever to repeat exactly what he has just done. In other words, I stood and stand by my action as the proper action, constituting the proper precedent for future action. Mr. Wilson himself confesses that his action was wrong and that the precedent thereby set is so evil that legislation must be enacted rendering it impossible for another President ever to repeat, the action.

There is another point of difference and a vital point. The action I took was intended to meet the situation at once. The action that Mr. Wilson took has been deferred so that it shall not take place until considerably after election.

Fourteen years ago the great anthracite coal strike had occurred in this region. From the beginning I put the governmental agents in touch with the situation and kept myself thoroughly informed so that I should be able to act immediately if it became necessary for me to act. I hoped that it would not be necessary, and that the parties themselves would come to an agreement; for I was very loath to interfere if it could be avoided. But cold weather approached, a coal famine menaced the entire eastern section of the United States, and there was not the slightest symptom of an agreement being reached by the contending parties. I felt that the time had come for me to act. On the one side were the greatest and wealthiest mine-owners of the country, intimately connected with the wealthiest and most powerful industrial and railroad corporations in the country. The financial strength of Wall Street was behind them. These men absolutely refused to arbitrate. They said there was nothing to arbitrate, that I had no power under the Constitution to act, and that the public could not interfere, nor the representatives of the public, with the way in which they managed their business. The representatives of the mine workers, of labor, on the contrary, expressed their entire willingness to arbitrate and demanded nothing except that as one of the conditions of arbitration there should be some representative of organized labor to sit together with the representatives of capital and of the public at large. I made every effort to get the two sides to agree. When I failed, I decided that I would act myself. I held that where the public necessity was national and imperative it became the duty of the Chief of the Nation to act. I held that in any such gigantic controversy between labor and capital, containing such a threat to the welfare of the great body of our people, there were three parties in interest: viz., the capitalist, the workingmen, and the people as a whole; and that where the public need was vital that need must control.

I held, moreover, that in any case of such importance and such interest we must have full knowledge before final action on any of the points at issue was taken, and that this knowledge must be obtained by an unbiased body of arbitrators after a thorough study of the situation. I held that the power of Government must be used to make effective the findings of this body, and that pending the findings the work of mining must go on because the public need demanded it. Therefore, I decided that I would use the entire power of the nation to see that there was an arbitration by dispassionate experts, and that the conclusions of that arbitration were accepted by both sides, and that until their decision was rendered the work of mining should go on in the interests of the people as a whole. When the mine owners, backed by and representing the most powerful financial interests of the country, positively refused to arbitrate, I proceeded to appoint an arbitration commission without regard to them; securing the consent of a political opponent, ex-President Grover Cleveland, to serve at the head of that commission. I saw the Lieutenant General of the Army and arranged with him that if necessary I would put the army in possession of the mines and would treat him as a receiver to run the mines, and see that neither side interfered with the running. When it became evident that I meant what I said, that both sides could count on my endeavor to do strict justice, and that they could also count on my insisting that the public needs be immediately met, the capitalists yielded and the commission was appointed.

You know the rest, you miners here! Work was resumed in the mines immediately, on the old terms, which continued until the commission reported. The Commission consisted of as able and as impartial men as there were in the country, including the head of the Order of Railway Conductors, Mr. Clark. It also included among others, a Federal Judge, a skilled engineer, a trained labor expert and a beloved friend of mine, Archbishop Spaulding, of Illinois, whose interest in the welfare of the workingmen was genuine and sympathetic, and also understood with entire clearness that in the long run justice to the workingmen could be permanently secured, only if it was made part of a scheme to secure justice for everybody concerned.

The arbitration was successful. I understand that with slight modifications, you have continued to operate the mines under its terms up to the present day. More important still, it set the precedent for the course that ought to be followed in all disputes of this nature hereafter. Mr. Wilson, on the contrary, has set a precedent which he himself admits must never hereafter be followed if justice is to be done. This is a vital point of difference between the conduct of the Chief Executive in one case and in the other. When fourteen years ago, I acted, there was no precedent for me to follow, and no established instrumentalities through which to work. I had to establish the precedent in order to meet a great crisis. I had to create my own instrument, the arbitration commission. Mr. Wilson had before him the precedent I had created, and he had as instruments ready to hand the Arbitration Board, and the Interstate Commerce Commission, with its enlarged powers. But he failed to follow the precedent, or to use the instruments which were ready to his hand. I, although lacking the agencies of law for the application of the principle, nevertheless applied it, and established arbitration in the settlement on their merits of industrial disputes. Mr. Wilson, with all the agencies of law subject to his command, ignored them, destroyed the principle of arbitration in the settlement of industrial disputes, and put a premium on securing this settlement by threat and duress.

President Wilson in his speech of August 29th and September 23d has furnished his own condemnation out of his own mouth. In them he explicitly condemns exactly what he has done and actually demands legislation which will make impossible the repetition of such a proceeding! This is so extraordinary an attitude that I quote his own words. He said he wished "to provide" against "the recurrence of such unhappy situations in the future" by securing "the calm and fair arbitration of all industrial disputes in the days to come." This is an explicit assertion that arbitration of all industrial disputes is the right method of action; and therefore that he had adopted the wrong method of action—although in the case of the anthracite coal strike he had an exact precedent in point, by following which he would have enforced the right method.

President Wilson further says, "This is assuredly the best way of vindicating a principle, namely, having failed to make certain of its observance in the present to make certain of its observance in the future." On the contrary, this is the very worst way of vindicating a principle. Indeed, it is impossible to devise a worse way of vindicating a principle, than to flinch ignominiously from enforcing it in the case at issue and at the same time to seek to cover the ignominy by vociferous protestations about applying it in the nebulous future. The same paper, the New York Times, from which I quote the above sentences, contained statements from the leaders of the Brotherhoods whom he was befriending, in which they said that they would never consent to the legislation providing for future arbitration for which President Wilson asked; and President Wilson kept a weak and nervous silence about this defiance. He did not get the legislation which he declared was essential to "vindicate the principle" in the future. All that he accomplished was the violation of the principle in the present, in the concrete case at issue. The only law he secured established the precedent of violation of the principle. All that he did was to establish the most evil of all precedents for a democracy, the precedent of violating a principle under the duress of threat and menace. It is a precedent which will return to plague us throughout all future time whenever we have in the White House a President who is timid in the face of threat of physical violence or who subordinates duty to the hope of personal political profit.

President Wilson further said, while trying to gloss-over his timidity in the present by assuming an attitude of frowning defiance as regards the nebulous future, that the American people must be made "a partner in the settlement of disputes that interrupt the life of the nation," that it must "enforce the partnership and see to it that no organization is stronger than that organization to which we all belong, our own Government," and that we, the people, must say to any outside organization that it "must not interrupt the National life without consulting us." These are fine words about the future. They are intended to cover up, but as a matter of fact, they furnish the strongest condemnation of Mr. Wilson's deed in the present. In these words Mr. Wilson exactly describes what he ought to have done with the Brotherhoods, and explicitly condemns the action which he in fact took. If the principles he laid down were good for the future, they were good for the present. Do it now, Mr. Wilson! Do not use fine words about what somebody else ought to do in the future in order to cover your own shameful abandonment of duty in the present.

Mr. Wilson has adroitly maintained that the question at issue was the eight-hour day. This is not all fact. The question at issue was the question of wages. The law does not say that there shall be an eight-hour day. It says that eight hours shall "be made the measure of a day's work for the purpose of receiving compensation." In other words, it was primarily an increase of wages and not a diminution of hours that was aimed at.

I believe in the eight-hour day. It is the ideal toward which we should trend. But I believe that there must be common sense as well as common honesty in achieving the ideal. Mr. Wilson has laid down the principle that there is something sacred about the eight-hour day which makes it improper even to discuss it. If this is so, if it is applied universally, then Mr. Wilson is not to be excused for not applying it immediately where he has complete power, and that is in his own household. If the principle of the eight-hour day is sacred and not to be changed under any circumstances, then the housemaid, who in Mr. Wilson's house arises at seven must be left off at three in the afternoon; and if Mr. Wilson's butler is kept up after a State dinner until ten, he must not come on until two of the following afternoon, and no hired man on a farm must get up to milk the cows in the morning unless he quits work before milking time arrives that same evening. Of course, the simple truth is that under one set of conditions an eight-hour law may be too long or at least may represent the very maximum of proper work; whereas there may be other conditions under which a man working more than eight hours one day gets one or two days of complete leisure following, or where the work is intermittent throughout the day, or is of so easy or varied a type that no exhaustion accompanies it, or where a rush of work for a few days will be compensated by complete leisure on certain other days. It is ridiculous to say that an engineer of a high-speed train under especially difficult conditions, an engineer of a low-speed train, under very much easier conditions, a farm laborer in harvest time, a man engaged as a watchman through the quiet work of the night, or a man engaged in the exhausting work of a steel puddler in a continuous seven-days-a-week, night and day industry, should be governed by precisely the same rule, or by the same rigid application in detail of a sound general principle.

I heartily believe in a proper limitation by law of hours of work in the railroad service, and I recommended legislation to that effect when I was President. I believe in the wages in any industry being just as high as it is possible to make them without injustice to the capital invested and to the public which is served. But it is a mere truism to say that it is impossible to get this ideal achieved unless an honest and dispassionate effort is first made by the proper commission to ascertain the full facts in the particular case. As regards the railroads, we have to consider the wages paid to the different classes of employees, the interest on the investment, the earning power of the road, and the kind of service that must be rendered to the public. It is impossible to secure a proper solution of the problem unless all these factors are considered. Mr. Wilson absolutely declined to consider any of them. He declined even to ask what they were. We have not at this moment one particular of trustworthy information which will enable us to decide whether the demands of the men were just or not. I wish it distinctly understood that I am not trying to pass judgment upon the justice of the case. I regard the engineers, firemen and enginemen and trainmen generally as doing peculiarly responsible and arduous work, and entitled to particular consideration as regards both hours of labor and pay. I hope that they are fully entitled as a matter of justice to what they will receive under the Adamson bill and if it so appears I shall heartily support it. But I protest against the far-reaching evil of the precedent set in the method which has been followed. We are denied knowledge. We see Congress forced to act under threats. I protest against any law passed under such duress. I protest against the case being decided without giving each party its day in court, and above all without giving the public its day in court. I hope the demands of the men were just, and would have been proved so to be, if investigated before a competent body. But I explicitly protest against any action by the Government when no investigation has been held to see whether the claims are or are not just, and when they are granted through fear and not as a matter of right.

Remember it is the public that in the end will pay. You do not have to take my assertion for this. Take the assertion of Mr. Wilson's master in this matter. The Union leaders, through their Chairman, Mr. Garretson, announced that "they would steadily refuse to arbitrate and that in their action they were supported by the President of the United States." They stated their case in a nutshell as follows: "In times like this, men go back to primal instinct—to the day of the caveman with his half-gnawed bone, snarling at the over caveman who wanted to take his bone away. We leaders are fighting for our men. The railroads are fighting for their stockholders; and the shippers for themselves. And the public will pay." Mr. Garretson is right—the public will pay. And it will pay without having had the chance to know whether it ought or ought not to pay. Mr. Wilson betrayed the public when he refused to insist that the contest should be decided on principles of justice, and when he permitted it to be decided in deference to greed and fear. Mr. Wilson announced that it was "futile" to stand firmly against these improper demands. It would not have been futile if a Democrat of the stamp of Andrew Jackson or Grover Cleveland had been President. The futility inhered solely in Mr. Wilson himself. If President Wilson had stood by the honor and the interests of the United States in this matter; if he had insisted upon a full investigation before action; if he had insisted upon arbitration and had announced that if there was any attempt to tie up the traffic of the United States he would use the entire power of the United States to keep the arteries of traffic open, I would have applauded him and supported him. But, to take such action needed courage. It needed disinterestedness. It was necessary that the man taking it should put duty to the nation first and political and personal considerations last. What President Wilson did was to permit the overriding of justice by appeals to brute force.

He says that it would have been "futile" to show courage and stand up for the right. From the standpoint of the nation, the worst type of futility in a President is to fail to stand up for the right. President Wilson felt it was futile to oppose these men, exactly as President Buchanan, his spiritual forbear, felt in 1860, that it was futile, to oppose secession. That type of futility gives the real measure of the man who practices it. What Buchanan considered futile Lincoln made heroic.

I champion Mr. Hughes as against Mr. Wilson because in every such crisis Mr. Wilson, by his public acts, has shown that he will yield to fear, that he will not yield to justice; whereas the public acts of Mr. Hughes have proved him to be incapable of yielding in such a crisis to any threat, whether made by politicians, corporations or labor leaders.

I have always stood for the rights of labor. You miners before me know that. I stood for you, and I incurred the hostility of the greatest financial powers of the land by so doing, and I have felt that hostility in public life ever since. But I did not care, because I knew that my course was right. I stood by you because I believed you were right. If I had been the type of man who was willing to stand by you when you were wrong, I would never have dared to stand by you when you were right, against such opposition as at that time I encountered. I have stood for shorter hours of labor. I have stood for a better wage for the laborer, for better housing conditions; for giving the laboring wage-worker better living conditions and better and safer working conditions. I have stood to give him and his wife and children the chance to make of themselves all that American citizens should make of themselves. I have stood, and always shall stand, for everything in the interest of justice for the laboring man. But I have always stood, and always shall stand, against yielding anything through fear or because of threats. I believe in the great principle of arbitration. I believe in invoking the action of the government to help labor; but I also believe to invoke such action will in the end be ruinous to labor, as well as to the country, if it is not exercised with wisdom and fearlessness and the spirit of exact justice to all the parties concerned. If these questions are not settled right, then some time they will have to be unsettled, and infinite trouble is thereby laid up for us in the future. The only way we can settle them right is by deliberation, after all the facts have been put before a disinterested and competent body, and the judgment of that body obtained thereon. This is the course that even now ought to be pursued as regards the Adamson bill. Its operation has been deferred until after Congress assembles. Congress should hold it up until a proper commission shall investigate the entire subject; and then the Adamson bill should be enacted either unchanged, or with whatever changes and additions the report of such dispassionate commission may show to be desirable and necessary.

Labor leaders who are shortsighted may at the moment get from a man in public office who is not actuated by justice, more than from a man who is actuated by justice. But the laboring people as a whole cannot afford to accept such gains. If unjust legislation is given them for improper reasons, then unjust legislation against them may be enacted for improper reasons. More than any other people in the country the wage workers should insist on just and fair action. There is grave reason to believe that in the course President Wilson has followed he did violence to his own real convictions. Until he became a candidate for office, he was a bitter, ungenerous and often uniust critic of labor

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE]

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM

Low Rate
Sunday Excursion

PHILADELPHIA

A City Rich in Historic Memories

Sunday, November 5

SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES

	Train Leaves A. M.	Excursion Fare		Train Leaves A. M.	Excursion Fare
Delmar	6.00	$2 00	Wyoming	7.40	$1 70
Laurel	6.12	2 00	Dover	7.48	1 65
Seaford	6.24	2 00	Cheswold	7.59	1 60
Cannon	6.33	1 95	Brendford	8.05	1 55
Bridgeville	6.40	1 90	Clayton	8.12	1 50
Greenwood	6.50	1 85	Blackbird	8.24	1 45
Farmington	7.00	1 80	Townsend	8.30	1 40
Harrington	7.10	1 75	Middletown	8.41	1 30
Felton	7.21	1 70	West Phila. Ar.	10.03	
Viola	7.27	1 70	Philadelphia (BroadSt) Ar.	10.07	
Woodside	7.33	1 70			

Returning leaves Philadelphia 7.00 P. M., West Philadelphia 7.04 P. M.

A RARE OPPORTUNITR

To visit "The City of Brotherly Love," see the Battleships at League Island Navy Yard, visit Independence Hall, open 1.00 to 4.00 P. M., Academy of Fine Arts or Memorial Hall, open 1.00 to 5.00 P. M., City Hall Tower, open 12.30 to 4.00 P. M., see the beauties of Fairmont Park, or amid the varied sights of a great city enjoy

NINE HOURS IN PHILADELPHIA

Tickets on sale at all ticket offices beginning November 4

Pennsylvania Railroad

We Want a Business Man

A business man who has selling ability. The man we want may be in the automobile business now; he may be in some other business; he may be a farmer; he may be retired.

Whoever he is or whatever may be his occupation, we want him if he can fulfill the conditions of our proposal.

We are in search of a real, live, wide-awake man, who has had business training, who has some capital, who can sell Maxwell Motor Cars.

We are represented in almost 3000 of the leading cities and towns of the United States, and our dealers are prosperous and happy.

They should be, and will continue to be, for the Maxwell Car is the unquestioned leader of its class.

It is a car for which there is a nation-wide and growing demand —because it represents more real value, dollar for dollar, than any other car in the world.

We have no dealer in this locality. We want one immediately. Our representative will call and explain the details of a very attractive proposition.

Anyone interested should inquire at once.

Maxwell Motor Sales Corporation

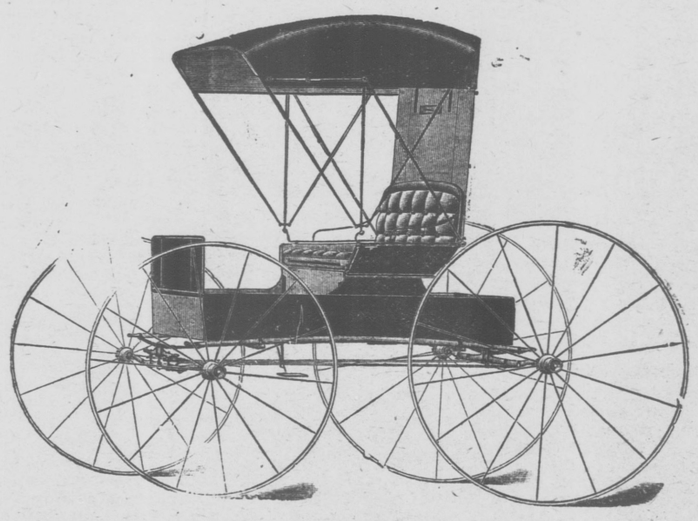
Detroit, Mich.

Touring Car $595 F. O. B. Detroit

Roadster $580 F. O. B. Detroit

One Chassis
Five Body Styles

All Models Completely Equipped—No Extras to Buy



All the best makes of High and Medium grade Carriages in stock at all times

J. F. McWhorter & Son

MIDDLETOWN DELAWARE

STATE AND PENINSULA

Wild ducks have made their appearance on the Laurel River.

New Castle First Baptist congregation burned its mortgage Sunday evening.

Frankford will entertain the Sussex County Sunday School Convention, October 23 and 24.

The required number of guarantors has been obtained for New Castle's Chautauqua next October.

Elkton Improvement Association has elected James F. Evans, secretary, vice Joseph H. Perkins, resigned.

Mechanics are installing new machinery in the power house of the Eastern Shore Electric Light, Laurel.

Delaware Society for Social Hygiene is seeking $10,000 to defray the expenses of a three-year educational campaign.

Charles T. Johnson, Lewes, has received the contract to raise the sunken schooner, Marguerite, from Boston Harbor.

Owing to the shortage of labor, farmers near Seaford have equipped their farms with machine corn harvesters.

The ladies of the Elkton Catholic Church will hold a bazaar and supper in the basement of the church from October 21 to 28.

Betterton marksmen have organized a gun club, with Captain John Brice, president, and Howard Owens, secretary-treasurer.

The recent carnival held at Dover for one week by the members of the Robbins Hose Company netted $465 for the fire department.

Joseph N. Walls, Georgetown, has been made an assistant track foreman on the Delaware Railroad and transferred to Delmar.

Employees of the D. M. & V. Railroad who have been stationed at Rehoboth Beach have been moved to Lewis as a winter terminal.

On his seventy-sixth birthday, Clement A. Lippincott, head of the Lippincott department store, Wilmington, entertained 200 employees.

The Modern Woodsmen of America held an open meeting Monday night in the Elkton Court House, which was addressed by George W. Reilley, of Danville, Ill.

The annual registered trap tournament under the auspices of the Elkton Gun Club, including the county amateur championship, was held Tuesday on the club grounds.

The Lewes-Rehoboth Bay canal is now open to navigation. Capt. Fred G. Vogel, of the Rehoboth Coast Guard Station, made the first trip through in his motorboat.

Following an inspection of the New Castle County Workhouse and the prison farms, Monday, members of the Grand Jury were entertained at a dinner by Warden Cross.

In Wilmington last week there were 34 deaths, 37 births and 24 marriages, as compared with 26 deaths, 60 births and 34 marriages for the corresponding week last year.

As delegates to the Pennsylvania-Jersey-Delaware milk conference, Governor Miller has appointed George H. Hall, Harry H. Hayward, Samuel M. Harrington and Frederick Brady.

For the third time since January 1, Milford has a new mayor, the latest one being Robert P. Pierce who was elected by the members of council at their regular monthly meeting this week.

Beginning Monday, Brandywine machine shops of the duPont Powder Company, which have been operating two eight-hour shifts daily, will go on a one-shift basis, many men being dropped.

Wilbert Tilghman, negro butler in the home of Mrs. Jeamie R. Davis, Wilmington, was held under $500 bail for Court by Judge Churchman, on a charge of stealing a gold pendant valued at $80.

The Comptroller of Maryland on Friday of last week, announced the distribution of State school funds. Cecil county will receive $4,335 from the school tax fund and $711.04 from the school book fund.

Because of his vote against the eight-hour railroad bill, more than 2300 railroad men in Delaware, it is declared, have been organized into a movement to defeat Senator Henry A. duPont for re-election.

Tomatoes weighing one pound and six ounces have been gathered from the farm of Mrs. Watson, near Milford. There are six acres planted in tomatoes on this farm, and some have sold as high as 40 cents a basket.

The Rehoboth Bay-Delaware Bay Government Canal was opened to navigation Thursday, completing an inland waterway from Chincateague, Va., to Philadelphia, and opening up a large part of Delaware to water traffic.

Because of the advancing prices and scarcity of firewood in the section, of Bridgeville, many people are forced to abandon their wood stoves and use coal. Even at the greatly advanced prices, coal is much cheaper as a fuel than the wood.

John Hayes, age 19, night man at the Pennsylvania Railroad pumping station at Bear, sustained a compound fracture of the right leg when the cylinder head of a passing engine blew off and struck him.

Donations for the Old Folks' Palmer Home at Dover totaled $152.25.

The Red Lion Hundred Sunday School Association has elected William Anderson, president.

The First Maryland Regiment left Eagle Pass, Tex., Tuesday, to be mustered out of service.

The Edward G. Bradford Republican Club has been formed at New Castle, with headquarters in Knights of Pythias Hall.

John Turner, colored, dropped dead in the American Car & Foundry Company's plant in Wilmington while at work.

Jacob Reynolds, of Elkton, for the last year a special officer on the P. B. & W. Railroad, has resigned and will engage in business in Elkton.

Completely equipped and with a trained nurse in charge, an emergency hospital has been installed at the plant of the Wilmington Steel Company.

Owing to blight, which is rapidly exterminating the chestnut trees, of Maryland, the crop of chestnuts this year is almost a complete failure.

Patrol Sergeant, Aaron M. Rice, of Wilmington, has been ordered placed on the retired list and pensioned, having served 25 years in the department.

Governor Miller has appointed Chas. H. LeFevre of Smyrna as a member of the State Board of Education in place of Henry Ridgely of Dover, resigned.

The projectile plant of the Bethlehem Steel Co., south of New Castle, took on 50 men Tuesday and will increase the number within a few days to more than 500.

The decision of the Retail Milk Dealers' Association of Wilmington, to charge 5 cents a pint and 9 cents a quart for milk became effective Monday.

C. J. Scott, Superindent of Wilmington Schools, has decided not to change the hours to make up the time lost through the infantile paralysis outbreak.

Dean Robinson has announced that the Delaware Association of College Women Scholarship of $100 has been awarded this year to Miss Alice L. Roop, of Wilmington.

Caught in the act of robbing an automobile at Elkton depot one night last week James Warfield, colored, was committed to jail for trial at the December term of Court.

Before Magistrate Wood, of Dover, Noah Allen and Harrow Owens, both of Milford, were held in $1,000 bail each on two charges of the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquors at Milford.

Captain James C. Conwell, Milton, nominated on the Democratic ticket for Representative to the Legislature, has resigned, and William H. Welch been named to fill the vacancy.

Tony Legoska, aged 6, is in the Physicians' and Surgeons' Hospital, Wilmington, with a fractured skull, the result of being struck by an automobile owned by William J. Starr, of Easton, Md., and William Blake, the negro chauffeur, is under arrest

Monday morning the janitor of the Elkton High School found several windows broken and school property thrown around the rooms. The authorities have learned the names of several of the offenders and the Board of Education will prosecute them.

The preliminary injunction asked by the Harve de Grace and Perryville Bridge Company to restrain the enforcement of the reduced rate of tolls prescribed by the Public Service Commission for crossing the company's bridge over the Susquehanna river, having been dismissed on Monday, the reduced rates went into effect on Tuesday.

Town Council of Elkton will endeavor to have the State Roads Commission improve the section of State road through Elkton, which was promised several years ago. To show the amount of travel on the Elkton streets by tourists a tab has been kept on the travel for several days, including Sunday when 1050 cars passed the corner of Main and Bridge streets, the intersection of the State road, of which nearly 90 per cent. were foreign cars.

Officers of the staff of Governor Miller were shocked Tuesday by an order received at the office of Adjutant General Wickersham Wilmington, prohibiting them from wearing uniforms or any insignia of rank similar to or in any way imitating the uniforms and insignia of rank as worn by the officers of the regular army, unless the wearer is in some way connected with the armed forces of the United States. The new Federal defense act contains a provision to this effect.

After a consultation with the State Judiciary, at Dover, as to the interpretation of the election laws in regard to the members of the militia now on the Mexican border, it was decided that the ballots to be used should be the vest pocket style and not the blanket ballots now in Delaware under the Australian system. There will be no emblem of any kind on them, the tickets being headed "Democratic," "Republican," "Prohibition," "Progressive," etc., leaving the voters the right to mark any name on the ticket they may choose. These ballots will be printed at once and taken to Deming, N. M., by special messengers appointed by the Governor.

Cats and Kerosene

If your Tabby were an alley cat and had to eat any old scraps instead of good milk and choice tidbits, she wouldn't have that smooth, velvety fur and you wouldn't hear that low, contented purr.

If you feed your lamp ordinary, inferior kerosene, you won't have that clear, soothing light that you enjoy when you use

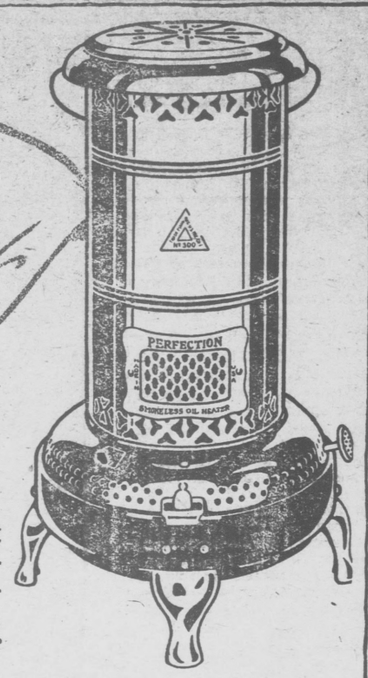
ATLANTIC Rayolight OIL

This super-refined and perfectly purified kerosene doesn't smell, smoke and char the wick like other kinds usually do.

In an oil heater it keeps you warm and comfortable. In a lamp it sheds a brilliant yet restful light. In a lantern it shows the way on the darkest, stormiest night.

Ask for it by name. The storekeeper won't charge you any more than for ordinary kerosene. Then, if you're the kind that looks ahead, haul home a *barrel* of Atlantic Rayolight Oil. You'll know the genuine by the brand name on the barrel.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia



For Comfort's Sake

Did you suffer from the cold last winter? Were there days when you just couldn't get the house warm? A Perfection Oil Heater will make your favorite nook snug and cozy. No smoke, soot, ashes or unpleasant odors. Ask your dealer to show you his line of Perfection Oil Heaters. They are moderately priced—$3.50 to $5.00.

The perfect combination is Atlantic Rayolight Oil and a Rayo Lamp. Special designs for various rooms, $1.90 up, at your dealer's.

ATLANTIC Rayolight OIL FOR SALE HERE

Go to the store that displays this sign: Atlantic Rayolight Oil For Sale Here. You'll find it a good place to buy regularly.

Sureness Spells Speed!

When you set out to make a call in person, you always assure yourself that you have the right address.

In telephone-calling, equal sureness as to the proper telephone number saves not only time but positive annoyances both to you and to the person who may be called in error.

The *sure* way is first to consult the directory carefully—not trusting to memory—and then listen carefully while the operator repeats the number back to you, correcting her if she has misunderstood.

Then, too, at times, when a number *is* called in error, it is well to remember that the person called to the telephone by mistake is never at fault and deserves the utmost courtesy.

THE DIAMOND STATE TELEPHONE CO.,
E. P. BARDO, District Manager,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

Choice Meats

I keep on hand constantly all of the best grades of FRESH and SALT MEATS. Special brand of select MAJESTIC HAMS. Choice City dressed Beef, home dressed Veal and Lamb.

Special cut price on 20 lbs. or over of all Beef sold in our store. We solicit a call and inspection of our Meats.

Jos. R. Heldmyer,

N. Broad St. Middletown, Del.

JAMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNEY Secretary and Treasurer

—INCORPORATED 1847—

Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.

Dover, Del.

Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM

Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policies over

$700,000.00

Present Membership Over Nine Thousand, With Over

$13,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGENTS

WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend.
AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

Building Material

Builders
Hardware
and COAL

Short & Walls Lumber Co.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Our Furniture

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
Sixth and Market Sts., Wilmington, Del.

Capital, $600,000. Surplus, $700,000.

Our Trust Certificates of Deposit are an Excellent Investment—as good as Paid-up Life Insurance Policies. They are issued in denominations of $100, $200, $500 and $1,000 and bear 4 per cent. interest. These Certificates have Coupons attached, representing the interest, which can be cut off every six months, and on presentation will be paid by the Company.

Officers:
Benj. Nields, Pres. L. Scott Townsend, Vice-Pres.
John S. Russell, Vice-Pres. Harry J. Ellison, Secy.
Levi L. Maloney, Treasurer.

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev Fac to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware,

ON THURSDAY,
THE 26TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1916,
At 10 O'clock A. M.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain lot or piece of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the city of Wilmington, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

BEGINNING at a point on the westerly side of Madison street at the distance of seventy-two feet and ten inches northerly from the northerly side of Seventh street; thence westerly, parallel with Seventh street and passing through the middle of the party wall between the house on this lot and the house adjoining on the south, ninety feet to the easterly side of a twenty feet wide street called Thornton street; thence northerly along the said side of Thornton street, thirteen feet and eleven inches to a corner; thence easterly parallel with Seventh street and passing through the middle of the party wall between the house on this lot and the house adjoining on the north, ninety feet to aforesaid side of Madison street, and thence thereby southerly, thirteen feet and eleven inches to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof what they may. With the free use and privilege of the said Thornton street in common with others entitled thereto forever.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Annie M. Reynolds and Joseph S. Reynolds, her husband, mortgagors and terre tenants, to be sold by

HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del, October 7, 1916.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev Fac to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware,

ON THURSDAY,
THE 26TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1916,
At 10 O'clock A. M.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain lot or piece of land, together with the buildings, erected thereon, situate in the city of Wilmington and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

BEGINNING at the intersection of the westerly side of Jefferson street, with the southerly side of Seventh street, thence westerly along said side of Seventh street, ninety feet to the easterly side of Windsor street, thence southerly along said side of Windsor street, and parallel with Jefferson street, seventeen feet to a stake; thence easterly and parallel with Seventh street and passing through the middle of a brick partition wall between this and the adjoining house ninety feet to the westerly side of Jefferson street, and thence thereby northerly, seventeen feet to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Arthur C. LaRoche and Annie K. LaRoche, his wife, mortgagors, and to be sold by

HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., October 7, 1916.

For——
NEAT and BEST
JOB WORK
Apply to This Office

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev Fac to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale at The Robinson House Hotel, in the town of Delaware City, Red Lion hundred, New Castle county, Delaware,

ON WEDNESDAY,
THE 25TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1916,
At 10 O'clock A. M.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain lot or parcel of land lying, being and situate in Delaware City, New Castle county and State of Delaware with a two and one-half story dwelling thereon erected bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at the south corner of Washington and Williams streets and extending southwestwardly along the line of Washington street forty-five feet; thence southeastwardly eighty feet to land of the heirs of James Mulligan; thence northeastwardly with line of the heirs of said Mulligan forty-five feet to Williams street; thence northwestwardly along the line of Williams street, eighty feet to the place of beginning. Containing 3600 square feet of land more or less, bounded on the northeast by Williams street on the northwest by Washington street on the southwest by a lot in possession of John J. Messig and on the southeast by land of the heirs of James Mulligan.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Frank K. Irons, Administrator of Samuel H. Irons, deceased, and Jennie Irons, surviving mortgagor and t. t., and to be sold by

HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., October 7, 1916.

Farms for Sale!

Acres	Price
249	$ 20,000
450	22,000
350	18,000
187	25,000
300	15,000
160	15,000
291	11,000
172	10,000
41	7,200
120	6,000
80	4,000
90	10,000
150	6,300
200	11,000
110	9,500
100	5,700
138	6,500
202	7,000
75	3,100
349	16,000
18	1,000
200	10,000
120	12,000
80	10,000
120	8,000
75	8,000
200	17,000
280	16,000
100	7,000
311	21,000
160	16,000
115	6,000

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.

Owen T. Chance

Contracting
HOUSE PAINTER
Middletown, Delaware

Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited

NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am intitled to estimates on local work.
PHONE 117-3

All Work Guaranteed

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 1 of Article 9, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, in Relation to Corporations.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met (two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concurring therein:)

Section 1. That Section 1 of Article 9 of the constitution of the State of Delaware be amended by striking out all of Section 1 of said Article 9, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Section 1. No corporation shall hereafter be created, amended, renewed or revived by special act, but only by or under general law, nor shall any existing corporate charter be amended, renewed, or revived by special act, but only by or under general law; but the foregoing provisions shall not apply to municipal corporations, banks, trust companies possessing banking power, or corporations for charitable, penal, reformatory, or educational purposes, sustained in whole or in part by the State, all of which said last mentioned corporations shall be created, amended, renewed or revived only by special act, and shall possess only those powers, rights, privileges and franchises conferred by the special act creating, amending, renewing or reviving them, and shall not merge or consolidate with any other corporation except upon the consent and approval of the General Assembly, two-thirds of all the members elected to each House thereof concurring therein. The General Assembly shall, by general law, provide for the revocation or forfeiture of the charters of all corporations for the abuse, misuse or non-use of their corporate powers, privileges or franchises. Any proceeding for such revocation or forfeiture shall be taken by the Attorney-General, as may be provided by law. No general incorporation law, nor any special act of incorporation, shall be enacted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly, and with a reserved power of amendment, revocation or repeal by the General Assembly with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House thereof."

COLEN FERGUSON,
President of the Senate.
CHARLES H. GRANTLAND,
Speaker of the House.

Approved March 16th, 1915.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Governor.

I, Geo. H. Hall, Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of Senate Bill No. 95, entitled "An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 1 of Article 9, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, in Relation to Corporations," as the same appears on the enrolled Bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor March sixteenth, A. D. 1915, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen.

[SEAL]

GEO. H. HALL,
Secretary of State.

DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS
DENTIST
MIDDLETOWN DEL.
(Office of the late Dr. Stites

MAKING the FARM PAY

By PROF. P. G. HOLDEN, Former Dean of the Iowa Agricultural College.

Proper Way to Apply Manure to the Land.

WASTING THE FARM MANURE

The farmer who sells 1,000 pounds of red clover hay worth from $4 to $7, sells from his farm as much soil fertility as he would if he sold a 1,000-pound steer or two fat hogs weighing 500 pounds apiece; and the hogs or the steer would bring him from $75 to $100. In 50 bushels of corn there is about $15 worth of soil fertility; in 100 pounds of butter about 4 cents worth of fertility; or in other words from 70 to 85 per cent of the fertilizing elements, such as nitrogen, phosphorus and potash taken from the soil by crops are returned to the soil if the crops are fed to animals and the manure put back on the land. It is well to remember that manure represents fertility which has been taken from the soil by crops and must be returned to it if productiveness is to be maintained. It not only adds to the store of plant food in the soil by returning a large per cent of the nitrogen, phosphorus and potash removed by crops, but it also renders the native plant food of the soil more available. It improves its physical condition, makes it warm and enables it to receive and retain more moisture; lets air into the soil, aids in the development of bacteria and helps to prevent washing.

No Substitute Found.

No substitute at present known is capable of completely filling the place of farm manure. Notwithstanding its great value, there is probably no material on the farm in which so great and needless waste occurs. It is a common sight in almost any section to see stables and feed lots situated upon the bank of a stream or ditch where the most valuable portion of the manure will pass into the stream.

There is no soil so fertile that its producing power cannot be eventually exhausted by continued cropping which takes away fertility and returns nothing. We must not forget that the manure crop does not belong to the farmer, but to the soil, and must be returned to the soil.

Manures are carelessly thrown out where they are washed into the streams or the fine particles leached away or burned by self-generated heat and robbed of a large portion of their nitrogen.

Can you expect manures to be worth much after they have been washed by rains, dried by winds, burned by combustion, rooted over by hogs and tramped into the ground by stock?

Interesting Experiment.

A very interesting experiment was conducted at Cornell university to show the effect of weathering and leaching upon the value of manure.

Four thousand pounds of manure from the horse stable composed of 3,319 of excrement and 681 pounds of straw were placed out of doors in a pile and left exposed for six months. (April 25 to September 22.) At the end of this period out of 4,000 pounds only 1,730 pounds remained—a loss of 57 per cent of the gross weight and 65 per cent loss in fertilizing value.

During the same period 10,000 pounds of manure from the cow stables were exposed for six months. The cow manure showed a loss of 5,125 pounds, or 49 per cent of the gross weight and 32 per cent of its value. A 1,000-pound horse will produce about nine tons of manure a year (without litter) valued in plant food at about $15.

A 1,000-pound dairy cow will produce 12 tons of manure a year worth approximately $20.

One hundred dairy cows weighing 1,000 pounds each will produce in one year about 2,400,000 pounds of manure worth over $2,000.

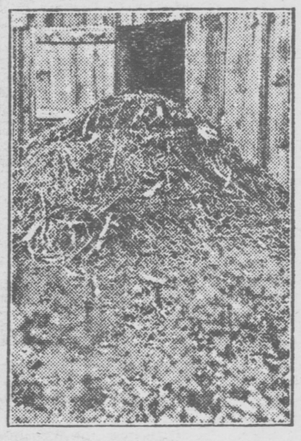
Don't you think that $2,000 is worth looking after? The Ohio experiment station found that 48 grade polled Angus steer calves weighing on an average 448 pounds each at the time they were stabled, produced in 13 months 699,504 pounds of manure, nearly 350 tons including bedding. This amount of manure is worth in plant food element nearly $700.

Value of Stable Manure.

The money value of the stable manure produced on Wisconsin farms for example amounts to millions each year. The fertilizer ingredients contained in the manure produced in one year by the different classes of farm animals are approximately the following amounts per head—dairy cows $20, other cattle and horses $15, sheep $2 and swine $4. The total value of the fertilizer elements contained in the manure produced by these animals during the year is as follows:

1,504,000 milk cows, fertilizer value of manure produced	$30,080,000
1,146,000 other cattle, fertilizer value of manure produced	22,920,000
652,000 horses, fertilizer value of manure produced	9,780,000
822,000 sheep, fertilizer value of manure produced	1,644,000
2,030,000 swine, fertilizer value of manure produced	8,120,000
Total value of the manure produced annually	$72,544,000

by the farm animals in the state is worth twice as much as that annually removed from the soil by crops. If all the fertilizer elements contained in the manure produced on Wisconsin farms could be saved and properly utilized, the fertility of the soil in the state might be maintained and even improved, since the fertility in purchased



Wasteful Method of Handling Manure.

feeds brought into the state more than covers that in agricultural products sold by Wisconsin farmers.

Enormous Waste of Manure.

The United States department of agriculture estimated the number of cattle in the United States on January 1, 1910, at 70,000,000; sheep, 57,216,000; swine, 47,782,000. If we assume that ten sheep or hogs are equivalent to one cow or steer in manure production, we shall have a total of over 80,000,000 cattle. They are no doubt equivalent to 60,000,000 1,000-pound cattle. If these are yarded four months each winter, there should be a total manure production during that period of 150,000,000 tons, having a crop-producing value of at least $200,000,000 above all cost of handling. It is a very conservative estimate to place the waste of this manure under the present system of handling at 25 per cent, or $50,000,000 annually. It is no doubt twice that amount.

Manure is lost by weathering, leaching, heating, rotting, by piling in heaps in the field and letting stand before spreading. If you cannot spread it soon after it is produced, store it in a pit or manure shed.

Of all the ways in which manure is handled, piling it in heaps in the field is the most wasteful. It is worse than leaving it under the barn eaves and letting it leach out there, because of the waste of labor involved in hauling it to the field to be thrown away.

The overgrowth of lodged and half-filled grain over such spots ought to be sufficient to convince any man of the mistake of such a method; yet there are thousands of farmers who are still piling manure in the fields.

Value of Liquid Manure.

A greater portion of the fertilizing value of the manure is found in the liquid portion. The full effect of neither the solid nor the liquid portion can be obtained except when used in connection with the other. If the liquid is permitted to flow away or become leached out by rain and separated from the solid portion, whether in yard or field, it carries with it the plant food. The only right way to handle manure is to collect the liquid by abundant absorbents as straw, get it promptly to the field, spread it there at once and let sunshine and rain do their work. The sunshine will evaporate the water and the rain which follows will dissolve the salts and wash them into the soil where they are needed.

Size of Eggs Immaterial.

As long as eggs are sold by the dozen instead of by the pound, the size does not really matter on the general market, as the price will be just the same as for larger eggs. But in building up a retail or fancy trade, the large-sized eggs command the best sales.

Cover Unsightly Fence.

Annual plants and vines will quickly cover an unsightly fence or rubbish pile.

Cows in Open Pens.

Stall-less stables for dairy cows have some decided advantages if the animals are dehorned. Many farmers who have kept their cows together in open pens claim they do better and that there is a considerable saving of labor.

Vegetables Are Heavy Feeders.

Vegetables are heavy feeders, but they will return, many times over, the value of the manure used in building up the soil.

HOME TOWN HELPS

MAKE PARKS OF BACKYARDS

Baltimore Has Demonstrated That Division Fences May Profitably Be Done Away With.

It has already been convincingly demonstrated, here in Baltimore, that the scheme of tearing down division fences between city home backyards and developing the unobstructed stretch of space thus provided as a continuous flower garden or a grassed lawn, is no chimerical or impractical dream. It has been demonstrated because it has been done on several back stretches and partially accomplished in hundreds of instances. By partially accomplished we mean those instances where two or three or four adjoining householders have thrown their backyards into a common and developed the enlarged spaces into flower gardens. This backyard park idea, developed to the limit of potentiality, would mean the tearing down of all fences on both sides the midway alley and beautifying all the yards upon some harmonious scheme of ornamental gardening.

There are comparatively few block centers in which this complete scheme of ornamentation can be realized, for the reason that many owners wish to build a garage, a stable or some other kind of outbuilding in the backyard and fronting along the alley. While the placing of rear buildings in one or more of the backyards of a block interferes with the complete realization of the backyard parking scheme, it need not prevent the partial carrying out of the plan. And as to back buildings, their ugliness and inharmony can be greatly modified by planting climbing roses or other climbing vines along their sides and rear ends. There is nothing so utilitarian—not even a stable—that every thought of beautification should be abandoned in connection with it.—Baltimore American.

FIRE PREVENTION PAYS WELL

Safe Construction Lowers Insurance and Reduces Depreciation—Repairs Cost Little.

If the walls and roof of the house are of fire-resistant material fully 60 per cent of the fire hazard is overcome, says the writer of an article on "Common Sense Home Building," which is published in the June issue of Construction. In the interior it is not necessary to eliminate wood from the finishing. There is no objection to trim on doors and even the floors above the first may be of wood.

The basement should, by all means, be cut off from the rest of the house by a masonry floor, protected stairway and fireproof doors connecting with the first floor. Partitions should be of fire-resistive material in order to check the rapid spread of flames. In other words, think of fire as it really is and use common sense in the construction of the house.

In most localities a house of this type is credited with a noticeable reduction in insurance cost. Naturally, too, the cost of maintenance is reduced, painting and repairs are not necessary. Another saving factor is the matter of depreciation. A frame house with wood shingles, built as they are today, will depreciate just three times as quickly as a masonry house with a common-sense roof.

Chicago's City Planning.

Chicago, the premier American city in city-planning work, is about to invade the world of the "movies."

It is going to show other municipalities how to make themselves more attractive, healthful and prosperous, and as an object lesson will display views of present-day and future Chicago to millions of people throughout the United States, Canada and Europe.

To satisfy demands made by more than a hundred American cities which are watching Chicago's planning efforts, the Chicago plan commission has arranged to have the entire Chicago plan put in film form.

The national, state, county and city officials in Chicago, members of the Commercial club, members of the plan commission and the officers and directors of the leading civic, social and commercial organizations, industrial clubs, real estate board and women's clubs are to be visualized.

The Household Incinerator.

An aid in sanitation especially useful in the country is a small garbage incinerator which can be attached to the ordinary kitchen range. The surplus heat from the range will dry the garbage in a short time. After all the moisture has been taken up, a damper is opened, which allows a draft from the firebox to pass over the dried garbage and consume it to ashes in a few minutes. The ashes can be removed from the incinerator without being mixed with those of the range. The garbage ashes constitute a valuable fertilizer.

Good Accompaniment.

"How can I impress the class with the fact those stirring lines must be delivered in trumpet tones?"

"Just drum it into them."

Certainly Not.

Bill—You know you borrowed five dollars from me.

Jill—Why, no, I don't.

"Well you did, about two years ago."

"Oh, well, you can't expect a fellow to remember a thing like that forever."

Good Night!

Little Eva—Father says he has often seen you act.

Great Actress—What did he say he saw me in, dear?

Little Eva—In the '70s!

SUGGESTIONS ON THE CARE OF CHICKENS

SUPERIOR FLOCK OF WHITE LEGHORNS.

(By H. L. KEMPSTER, Missouri College of Agriculture.)

If, for no apparent reason, there is a lack of thrift among your young chicks, perhaps the cause is lice, or worms in the intestines. Examine the chicks about the head for head lice. Lice are more likely to be present on hen-raised chicks. If lice are found, grease the heads of the chicks with lard which is free from salt. Do not use lard and sulphur. Apply the lard with the finger, rubbing the head, neck, under the wings and around the vent. The brooding hen should also be treated. One of the best methods of exterminating lice on the mature fowls is to rub a piece of blue ointment, the size of a pea, into the skin just beneath the vent, and also under each wing. Do not daub it on, but rub it well into the skin, as blue ointment is very poisonous and will kill the hen if she gets some of it into her mouth.

If no lice are found, carefully examine the intestines of a dead chick for intestinal parasites, such as tapeworms or round worms. If worms of any kind are found, the chicks should be treated and removed to fresh ground where there are no worms in the soil. As long as the chicks remain on the old runs the danger of contamination is always present.

Treatment for Parasites.

To treat for intestinal parasites feed should be withheld for 12 hours, and one of the following remedies given:

Powdered areca nut, 30 to 45 grains for an adult bird.

Powdered areca nut, 15 grains for immature chicks.

This can be mixed in a wet mash and fed so that each gets an equal amount. It can be fed to older birds in capsules which can be forced down the gullet.

Turpentine, one to three teaspoonfuls, depending upon the age of the bird, is also effective. It can be made less severe by mixing with an equal amount of cottonseed oil, but if ineffective, should be used full strength. The best method of giving turpentine is by forcing it through a small flexible catheter that has been oiled and is passed through the throat into the crop.

Good results have been reported also with the use of tobacco dust, using five to ten grains to a bird. This can also be fed in a wet mash.

The droppings containing the worms should be burned or buried deep to prevent the chickens from picking them up.

Dollar-and-a-Half Hen.

There is profit in keeping a good poultry flock. This was shown by a flock of White Leghorn pullets at the University of Missouri. From 50 to 60 birds were housed in an open front poultry house with a yard 100 feet square which was sewed to wheat in the fall. This furnished green food in the late fall and early spring and was not charged against their feed bill.

In a year's time the fowls consumed 2,693 pounds of grain and 962 pounds of mash. The total cost of the feed was $66.27. In estimating this cost the following prices per 100 pounds were used: Wheat, $1.06; corn, $1.00; bran, $1.20; cornmeal, $1.75; shorts, $1.40; and beef scraps, $3.25. These prices are higher than the feed would bring if sold by the farmer, but at that the flock returned a good profit. They produced a total of 8,057 eggs at a food cost of 10½ cents a dozen. At the prevailing prices the eggs sold for $157.17, thus giving a total profit of $90.90.

At an average price of 23.4 cents a dozen the hens returned a profit of a dollar and a half apiece above the cost of feed. Even at an average price of 20 cents a dozen the hens doubled the value of the feed.

They were fed as a scratch food a mixture of two parts cracked corn and one part wheat. The mash consisted of equal parts of bran, shorts, cornmeal and beef scrap. Grit, oyster shell and water were kept before the birds all the time.

INFLUENCE COLOR OF YOLKS

Sprouted Oats Are One of Best Things for That Purpose—They Also Stimulate Egg Laying.

Color in the yolk of eggs is influenced very largely by the green food eaten, just as a yellow color in butter is increased when the cows have lots of grass. This is an item in market requirements, for, while some customers pay no attention to the color of the yolk, others want it quite golden or think that something is wrong. In the fall, when green feed is scarce and the yolks are naturally pale, it may be profitable to give more green feed to bring the color back, as well as to help the fowls.

Sprouted oats form one of the best feeds for this purpose, as well as to stimulate laying and the general health of the hen, but most kinds of green feeds will have the same effect. One poultryman thought that rape might be a good green feed, but found that it made the yolks almost black, so tried it no more. Kale, though related to rape, does not act this way.

FOWLS FOR EGG PRODUCTION

Fowls That Do Not Lay by Time of Freezing Weather Usually Wait Until Spring.

(By C. S. ANDERSON, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.)

Are your pullets laying? Pullets that do not begin to lay by the time freezing weather sets in will usually wait until spring. This means a dead loss for several months. The average poultryman cannot afford this loss if he is raising poultry for egg production.

Pullets of the Mediterranean breeds hatched not later than May 1, and that have been reasonably well cared for during the growing period will be laying before early winter.

It sometimes happens that force of circumstances necessitates late hatching, and it is these pullets that must be pushed to get them ready to lay in the fall.

Feed a ration of high protein content, including such feed as beef scrap, bran, middlings and oil meal. If skim milk or buttermilk is available, it will be of value. Give the birds free range whenever it is possible. If they must be confined supplement their ration with some green feed, such as sprouted oats, green alfalfa, beets, cabbage, etc. Birds fed such feeds as above, kept free from disease, lice and mites, and given plenty of exercise will develop amazingly.

There is still some time before severe winter weather. Try forcing your late pullets and see the effect it will have on the winter egg basket.

SPRINKLE LIME IN HENNERY

No Fear of Cholera or Other Diseases Need Be Felt Where Disinfectants Are Made Use Of.

Lime should be frequently sprinkled about a henhouse; it should also be used in conjunction with carbolic acid, both being deodorizers, purifying the air and exterminating vermin quickly from the premises.

The runs should be sprinkled with a strong solution of sulphuric acid, and you need feel no fear of cholera or many other diseases which poultry are from time to time troubled with.

DISINFECT ALL FEED DISHES

Germs of Disease Often Travel From One Fowl to Another by Way of Filthy Receptacles.

Be sure to disinfect by scalding, or with liquid disinfectant, the drink and feed dishes every day or two during warm weather because germs of disease often travel from one fowl to another by way of filthy water fountains and feed troughs.

GOOD TREATMENT FOR COLDS

Put Small Quantity of Potassium Permanganate in Drinking Water—Remove Sick Fowls.

If any of the birds develop colds, put as much potassium permanganate as will remain on the surface of a dime into a gallon of water and keep this mixture in their drinking water for several days, or until the symptoms of the colds have disappeared. Remove any sick birds from the flock as soon as they are noted, and treat them in coops by themselves, or kill and bury them if they are not worth treating.

FOWLS RELISH GREEN STUFF

Mangels, Cabbage and Turnips Are Excellent for Hens—Potatoes Good When Boiled.

Nearly all the common vegetables are relished by fowls and they should be fed at regular intervals. Mangels are easy to raise and keep well. Cabbage is a good food, the hens like it and it does not flavor the egg. Turnips are an excellent vegetable for fowls when grown right, stored and cooked. Rape is an excellent green food to plant in the runs. Potatoes are good only when boiled. As a rule, they are too expensive to feed to poultry. Onions, when they can be had, are an excellent feed, and like lettuce, are excellent for chicks. Silage may be used, provided that only a small quantity is fed at first until the hens become thoroughly accustomed to it.

Cornfield for Chicks.

After the grass gets tough chicks can catch more bugs and worms and will grow better on loose soil. The cornfield furnishes ideal conditions.

Supply Grit and Charcoal.

Keep fine grit and charcoal where the chicks can have access to it at all times.

Cause of Limber Neck.

Spoiled or decaying flesh, if eaten, will cause limber neck. Burn or bury all dead chickens and animals on the place.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

(Copyright, 1916, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 22

PAUL'S DEFENSE BEFORE AGRIPPA.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 26 (vv. 1, 24-32).

GOLDEN TEXT—I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision.—Acts 26:19.

It is possible to use the Bible either as a music box or a telephone. We should let it speak the words of the Lord Jesus to us and our pupils. This lesson occurred probably A. D. 59, perhaps in August, the day after last Sunday's lesson. This was the same hall where Agrippa had heard the people calling him a god (Acts 12). Paul, the center of all interest, is chained to his Roman guardians. The prisoner has been vehemently accused as one worthy of death and had appealed to Caesar, but Festus, not being well acquainted with Jewish laws and customs, could not make any definite charge against him before the Roman court. Hence he turns him over to Agrippa, who was well acquainted with matters of Jewish law.

I. Paul, the Preacher (vv. 1-23). This was one of the great occasions in the life of this great man. Paul was preaching to a king and a woman of great influence (a sermon which little changed their lives evidently), and also to the coming ages. This king and queen were wedded to their infamy. God had in mind on that day an audience in comparison with which that which Paul saw faded into oblivion. Notice his argument. (1) He begins with his own experience. In these verses there are over forty personal pronouns. He, himself, was a living fact of the wondrous change which Jesus wrought in the life of a man. Such testimony is the most effective teaching.

Men do not need so much light as they do need heat, and Paul was speaking out of the hot throbs of his personal experience. Paul stood before them a living miracle, an incarnate argument. We might tremble at the doctrine of the resurrection. He knew it was a marvelous thing that God should raise the dead, but that change had been wrought in him which was equivalent to the miracle of raising one from the grave.

Paul's plea was for the Roman as well as the Jew. Considering his personal testimody, he declares that he is a true Jew of the strictest sect (vv. 4-8), and as such he lived in the "hope of the promise" as predicted by Isaiah and Daniel. That promise has been fulfilled in Jesus, the crucified, who rose again from the dead, and Paul adds, "I have seen him, for which hope's sake, King Agrippa, I am accused of the Jews." (2) (vv. 9-15) Paul tells the audience that he, himself, was once a zealous persecutor of the Christians, more so than those who are now persecuting him, "being exceedingly mad against them." He then relates his Damascus journey and the conversation held on the road with the risen Lord. The metaphor of kicking against the pricks seems to be that the more you resist the power that is urging you on, the more painful it will be. It is of no use to resist. (3) Paul shows the aim and purpose of the religion of Jesus. He, the servant, is to be a minister. First of all he had received forgiveness. That forgiveness carried with it responsibility of a twofold nature, (a) to be a minister, literally an assistant, and (b) a witness (martyr), the human side, a witness of the present as well as the things which should happen in the future, as God gave him revelation during his experience. (See II Cor. 4:6; Eph. 1:18.) Second, it turned them from darkness to light, the darkness of ignorance and sin unto him who is the "Light of the World" (John 9:5), and from the power of Satan, the inveterate adversary of God in all that is good (see Eph. 1:21; 6:12; Col. 2:1-15; II Thes. 2:9) unto God.

The gospel Paul preached was to lead men into the kingdom of God that they might receive forgiveness of sins and an inheritance among those who were fitted for that inheritance, who were the sanctified. For this cause the Jews went about to kill him.

II. Agrippa, the Doubter (vv. 24-32). Five ways are suggested as to the reception of Paul's message. The high priest's way was to hate him and oppose. Felix's way was "go thy way this time. When I have a more convenient season I will call." Festus' way (vv. 24-26) was to charge Paul with madness. Much learning (literally, many writings) was turning him mad, making him a lunatic, a dreamer, one who lived in the atmosphere of wild imaginings. Paul's reply was not harsh. "Most noble Festus" (Am. R.) "I am not mad, but speak words of soberness," words of eternal life and spiritual life (of sound sense) that were true and earnest. Paul thereupon appeals to King Agrippa to confirm his statements (v. 2-6). The crazy man is he who lives for this world rather than for eternity. The devil has cheated many a man out of eternal life by the method which Festus followed. He has also cheated many a Christian out of the larger life in the same way. Paul's appeal to Agrippa (vv. 27-29) is very suggestive.

Some people believe that the contents of the prophecies are of no present day value, and some are trying to break their force. Some declare they cannot be true, yet these prophecies are the ones that declare that "Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God." The literal translation of Agrippa's answer is, "In a little thou persuadest me to be a Christian." It is said that Agrippa said this in sarcasm, but, like many another attempted jest, it revealed the real state of the heart.

Worries Bring Aches

Life today brings many worries and worrying brings on kidney troubles, so the doctors say. Kidney weakness reveals itself in backache, pains when stooping or lifting, dizzy headaches and urinary disorders. Be cheerful. Stop worrying. And, to strengthen weak kidneys, use Doan's Kidney Pills, the kidney remedy that is used and recommended the world over.

A Pennsylvania Case

Mrs. Adam McKinney, 122 E. Hanover St., Hanover, Pa., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills have prolonged my life. I was in a critical condition with pains in my back and hips. I often got dizzy and my limbs swelled terribly. The pain almost drove me frantic and doctors didn't help me. Finally, I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they cured me. The cure has lasted nine years."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

For Lameness

Keep a bottle of Yager's Liniment in your stable for spavin, curb, splint or any enlargement, for shoulder slip or sweeny, wounds, galls, scratches, collar or shoe boils, sprains and any lameness. It absorbs swellings and enlargements, and dispels pain and stiffness very quickly.

YAGER'S LINIMENT

This liniment is the most economical to use as a 25 cent bottle contains four times as much as the usual bottle of liniment sold at that price. Sold by all dealers.

GILBERT BROS. & CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

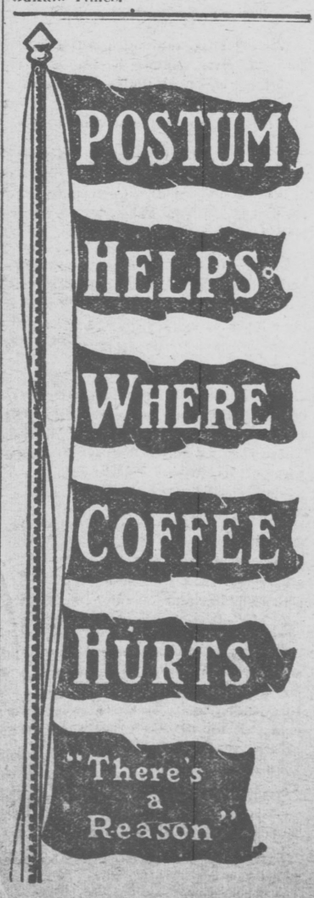
"ROUGH on RATS" Ends Rats, Mice, Bugs. Die outdoors. 15c and 25c.

Treatment of "Sick" Plants.

The plan of treating sick plants with sprays of iron sulphate solution is believed to be the solution of a serious problem of pineapple growers in the Hawaiian islands, though the details of application are yet to be perfected. The black surface soil near Honolulu, over an area of 6,000 to 10,000 acres, contains manganese, up to two or three per cent, and pineapple plants in this soil, though growing well for a time, eventually become weak and sickly, with drooping yellow leaves. The fruit, which develops and ripens imperfectly, is made unpalatable by a peculiar acidity and lack of sugar. The investigation of M. O. Johnson, of the Honolulu experiment station, has recently brought the discovery that the manganese dioxide in the soil renders the iron insoluble, and that, in soil having a great abundance of iron, the plants have failed from lack of this element. Injections of iron sulphate promptly restored greenness and vigor. In field experiments, feeding iron to the roots gave no results, but it was found that when the leaves were wet with copperas solution enough iron was absorbed to supply their needs. The flavor of the treated fruit was equal to that of the product of the best pineapple land.

Quick Progress.

Only 44 years ago the first newspaper was founded in Japan. Now there are 2,000 of them in that country.—Buffalo Times.



YOUNG WOMEN MAY AVOID PAIN

Need Only Trust to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, says Mrs. Kurtzweg.

Buffalo, N.Y.—"My daughter, whose picture is herewith, was much troubled with pains in her back and sides every month and they would sometimes be so bad that it would seem like acute inflammation of some organ. She read your advertisement in the newspapers and tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. She praises it highly as she has been relieved of all these pains by its use. All mothers should know of this remedy, and all young girls who suffer should try it."—Mrs. MATILDA KURTZWEG, 529 High St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Young women who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion, should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by this root and herb remedy.

If you know of any young woman who is sick and needs helpful advice, ask her to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Only women will receive her letter, and it will be held in strictest confidence.

It's Usual Remark.

"Pa, what does money say when it talks?"

"Good-by."

Cupid ensnares with silken hairs.

A Hard Nut to Crack

When a cold hits you in the head or throat, it's hard to get rid of it. Don't experiment. Break it up with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Prompt and effective. All druggists, 25cts. a bottle.

Try Pike's Toothache Drops

Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

LADIES The latest labor saver, the patented Dust Beater sent prepaid 25c. Bayer Sales Co., 1182 Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

MOTHER'S JOY SALVE for Colds, Croup, Pneumonia and Asthma; GOOSE GREASE LINIMENT for Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Sprains. For sale by all Druggists. GOOSE GREASE COMPANY, MFR'S., Greensboro, N. C.—Adv.

Badges for the Wounded.

Those people whose curiosity leads them to study the many badges of rank which now decorate the sleeves of officers and men of the allied armies have been puzzled by the appearance of a new badge in the French army.

French soldiers on leave in England may be seen wearing narrow stripes on the arm above the elbow and ordinary people have been unable to understand why some of the rank and file have been able to sport even more of these decorations than officers of high rank. The explanation is simple. Every stripe means wounded once. The French government has inaugurated a scheme by which every soldier is entitled to wear one for every time he has been wounded.

Some men have already won several such stripes and the other day one man in London was the proud wearer of nine.

Dr. Peery's "DEAD SHOT" is an effective medicine for Worms or Tapeworm in adults or children. One dose is sufficient and no supplemental purge necessary.—Adv.

Swat the Chigger.

Touch each chigger bite with a brush that has been dipped in iodine or apply strong solutions of ammonia or common baking soda after itching has begun. The better plan, of course, is to prevent the chigger from getting a foothold at all. This may be done in a number of ways. A bath in hot water with strong soap is very good if taken immediately after passing through the shrubbery and weeds from which the chiggers are picked up, but the best real preventive is flowers of sulphur rubbed all over the body, particularly from the knees down. The sulphur may be made to stick better if mixed with a little cold cream and rubbed on.—L. Haseman.

Motion Picture Industry.

The motion picture is more than fifty years old if we understand by that term any device for producing the optical illusion of moving objects. These toys were called by various names, such as thaumatrope, zoetrope, stroboscope, phenakistoscope, stereoscopic cabinet, kinematoscope, etc. The first exhibition of photographic motion pictures was made by Henry Heyl, in Philadelphia, in 1897.

STOP ITCHING INSTANTLY

With Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Nothing Better. Trial Free.

Bathe the affected part with Cuticura Soap and apply the Ointment. For eczemas, rashes, irritations, pimples, dandruff and sore hands Cuticura Soap and Ointment are supreme. Nothing better, cleaner or purer than these super-creamy emollients at any price. Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

At Bridge.

Bridge Fiend—You ought to be able to write fine comedies, Mr. Scrib.

Mr. Scrib—You flatter me, Miss Beatrix. Why ought I?

Bridge Fiend—Because you make such amusing plays.

C. H. Moyer and his seven children of Selinsgrove, Pa., have a combined weight of 1,727 pounds.

Chas. H. Fletcher NEW YORK CITY

Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachms

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

ALCOHOL-3 PER CENT

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed - Alx. Senna - Rochelle Salts - Anise Seed - Peppermint - Bi-Carbonate Soda - Worm Seed - Clarified Sugar - Wintergreen Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac-Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 DOSES - 35 CENTS

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For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In Use For Over Thirty Years

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Every Woman Wants Paxtine ANTISEPTIC POWDER FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE

Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

COLD IN HEAD CATARRH INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY THE OLD DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF 25¢ AT ALL DRUG STORES OR SENT PREPAID BY WILLIAMS MFG. CO., CLEVELAND, O.

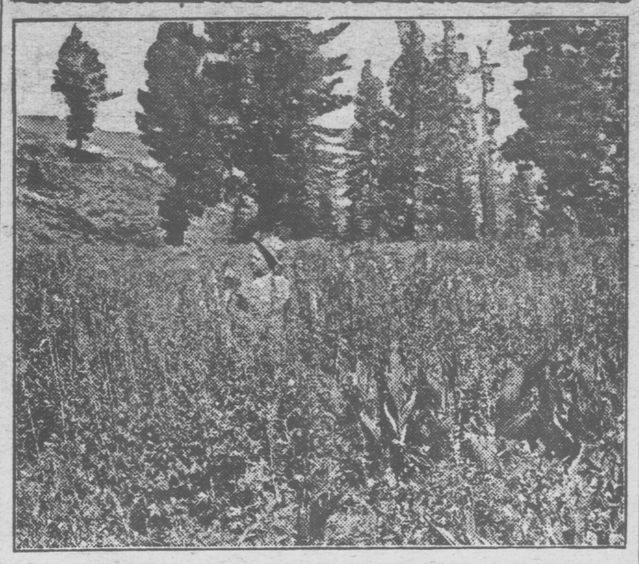
DRIVE MALARIA OUT OF THE SYSTEM

BABEK for That Tired Feeling

A GOOD TONIC AND APPETIZER

W N U., BALTIMORE, NO. 43—1916.

CATTLE SUFFER GREATLY FROM LARKSPUR



LARKSPUR GROWING ON HIGH MOUNTAIN RANGE.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Larkspur is only exceeded by the loco plant as a destroyer of life among domestic herbivorous animals, it has been found by an exhaustive study conducted by the U. S. department of agriculture. The losses from larkspur have been reported from all regions between Mexico and Canada, Rocky Mountains and Pacific coast. Cattle suffer most from this poisoning, recent experiments having proved that sheep can eat larkspur without danger, while horses do not seem to relish the plants and so seldom are injured. Any animal, to be injured by larkspur, recent experiments of the department showed, must consume a quantity of the weeds equal to at least 3 per cent of its weight.

In the opinion of the investigators, the fact that sheep are apparently able to feed upon larkspurs with entire impunity may be utilized in some cases to protect the cattle. Where larkspur is especially abundant, it is desirable to use the range for sheep rather than for cattle or to combine sheep grazing and cattle grazing in such a manner that the areas infested with larkspur shall be first eaten down by the sheep. On comparatively limited areas it may be possible to dig up the tall larkspur, but this is frequently too costly a measure to be adopted and, furthermore, it is rarely possible to eradicate completely the poisonous weed.

Generally speaking, there are two great groups of larkspurs—the tall and the low. The low disappear from the range early in July and cases of poisoning from them are usually confined to the months of May and June. The tall larkspurs live through the summer season, making their first appearance in early spring. This is the time in which they are the most poisonous. After blossoming, their poisonous character appears to diminish. Ultimately, it disappears and the plant dries up although the seeds remain poisonous. In Colorado, most of the cases of poisoning from the tall larkspur occur in May and June, with sporadic cases in July. In other localities, however, the larkspurs blossom later and poisoning may occur as late as August or even September. Rare cases have been reported in October

On the range the first evidence that the animal has been poisoned is frequently afforded by its falling down. After a short interval it will probably regain its feet only to fall again. As the effect of the poison wears off, the animal is able to keep its feet for longer and longer periods, and finally walks off very much as if nothing had happened. In severer cases it is ultimately unable to regain its feet at all and dies. Government experiments indicate that beneficial results may be obtained by treating the poisoned animals with hypodermic injections of physostigmin salicylate, pilocarpin hydrochlorid, and strychnin sulphate.

MORE ATTENTION IS NECESSARY FOR HOGS

Better Care Than in Spring Needed During Autumn to Offset Seasonal Conditions.

(By E. R. SPENCE, Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station.)

Hogs are not as resistant to disease at this season of the year as they are in the spring, when getting an abundance of green forage, and having access to a wide range. It is necessary, therefore, to give them more attention and better care to offset seasonal conditions and danger from new corn.

Do not feed in the same lot, or on the same acre of ground, day after day. This contaminates the feeding places, and also attracts crows, pigeons, and sparrows, which may have been feeding with a cholera-infected herd. Throw the feed out in a different spot each day, thus giving the pigs a clean "plate" from which to eat.

The water supply is of much importance to the health of the hogs at this time of year. Old mud wallows are never good, but are not so bad if the hogs can have pure water to drink, but if forced to bathe and drink in the same "tub" serious trouble can be expected at any time. See that they have an abundance of pure water to drink, situated near the wallow holes or feeding places. Pure water will aid materially in keeping the herd cholera-free.

TEN DAIRY REASONS OFFERED BY EXPERT

Dairyman Assured of Neat and Regular Income From Sale of Milk and Stock.

Prof. George C. Humphrey of the University of Wisconsin, gives the following ten reasons for a dairy:

It enables the dairymen to anticipate and receive a neat and regular income from the sale of milk.

The sale of surplus young stock and cows, furnishes an income in addition to the income for milk, that adds to the profit materially.

It provides a home market and pays higher prices for farm crops than are ordinarily paid at commercial centers.

It utilizes grass and various kinds of feed that have no market value except as they are converted into milk or other saleable products.

It provides a means of employing labor regularly and profitably at all seasons of the year.

It makes the farm permanently productive by the utilization of feeds on the farm and the use of farm manures.

The regular income from the sale of dairy products and stock enables the farmer to keep up permanent improvements and to take pride in the possession of a farm home.

Dairying offers one a great opportunity for becoming a thorough business manager and enjoying the game of trying to make everything pay.

It produces a human food for which there is no substitute and for which there will always be a constant demand and an opportunity to supply at reasonable prices.

It offers a most suitable environment for the development of high standards of living both for a family and a community.

CHOOSING SITE FOR STORAGE OF CABBAGE

Select Well-Drained Ridge of the Most Gravelly Soil—Pull Up by Roots.

In choosing a site for a storage pit for cabbage, select a ridge, well drained and as gravelly a soil as possible. The pit should be six to ten inches deep, the length and width depending upon the amount to be stored. It is well to have it wide enough to accommodate three to five heads on the bottom row.

In harvesting the heads, pull up by the roots. Break off only the dead or diseased leaves, and fold the remaining leaves over the head as much as possible to protect them. Overripe or cracked heads should not be stored. The cabbage is placed in the pit with the heads down and roots up. The second layer is also placed heads down between the roots of the first layer. It is well not to have more than two layers, on account of the weight having a tendency to crush the lower layer.

When the cabbages are put in place they are covered with a layer of earth. When cold weather comes, straw or manure can be added.

Cabbages can often be kept better in pits than in common cellars.

GOOD WHITEWASH FOR BARNS

To Five Quarts of Lime Add One Pint of Coal-Tar Product and One Pint of Kerosene.

A good whitewash for stables, poultry houses or hoghouses is made by slacking five quarts of lime with hot water to the consistency of cream. To this add one pint of coal-tar product and one pint of kerosene. Dilute until it can be applied with a brush or spray pump.

The coal-tar product kills disease germs, the kerosene destroys mites, and the lime whitens the walls.

Mistake in Selling Farms.

Some of our good friends who are selling their homesteads at high prices buy new land at low prices may find that more acres do not bring greater contentment.

Horse's Neckwear.

The horse's neckwear should be such that it will not wear the neck.

Money in Farmer's Pocket.

The farmer puts money in his purse by putting manure on his land.

Stock for Breeding.

Immature stock should never be used for breeding purposes. Two and three years in common poultry, including ducks, turkeys and geese, is generally considered the best breeding age.

Lazy Land!

Every acre of land that does not produce a crop is a burden to its owner. It costs money to let land lie idle, and it is just as much of a mistake as idleness in a healthy man is a crime.

DAIRY

RAISING CALVES FOR PROFIT

Wisconsin Specialist Gives Interesting Hints About Building Up Money-Producing Dairy.

G. C. Humphrey, a Wisconsin dairy specialist, gives the following facts about building up a profit-producing dairy from home-raised calves:

Use only a good, purebred sire, take good care of the cows, and keep the calves "coming" right from birth.

Dry the mother off six weeks before date of calving, otherwise the calf may be weak or undersized.

Give the mother a clean, comfortable box stall a few days before calving, where she may be quiet.

Leave the calf with its mother the first two to four days, so it may get the colostrum, or "first milk."

From then until four weeks old, feed from two to five pounds of its mother's

Growing Into Money.

milk three times a day. After two weeks give a little choice hay.

If the calf seems unthrifty or weak, feed four times a day and give slightly less at a time.

Overfeeding is more dangerous than underfeeding. Keep the pails clean and give milk warm, as nearly as possible the temperature of freshly drawn milk.

Beginning the fifth week, gradually substitute skim milk for the whole milk. About the eighth week increase the amount from six to ten pounds twice daily.

Do not feed the froth which rises in separator skim milk, as it is likely to cause indigestion, bloat and scours.

COWS FRESHENED IN AUTUMN

Calves Are Usually Strong and Vigorous—Nothing to Check Growth—Butter Fat Higher.

One thing of great importance to the dairyman is the time to have the cows come fresh. Cows that freshen during the fall months come in at a time when we are not quite so busy and can look after them and give them proper care and attention.

The calves are usually strong and vigorous, and as fly time is practically over there is nothing to materially check their growth.

Fall-freshened cows no doubt require more attention than those coming fresh during the spring months, but as we usually have the spare time at this particular period of the year, the time in caring for them, feeding, etc., is profitably spent.

Butterfat is usually higher during the fall and winter, and of course this makes the business profitable if we have plenty of good feed and of the right sort for producing butterfat.

There are many other good points in favor of having the cows come fresh during the fall months.

IMPORTANT TO MILK CLEANLY

If Not Done Cow Will Soon Have Swollen Udder Which May Result in Her Ruination.

It is important that cows be milked clean. There is a loss in two ways in not milking them clean. Not only does the owner lose the milk, but the cow will soon have a swollen udder, which may result in the loss of a quarter or ruin the whole cow, as far as milking is concerned.

And, beside, if a cow testing 4 per cent butterfat be milked and the first fourth of the milk be tested, it will probably only test about 2 per cent, and it may even be a little lower. The second fourth will test between 3 and 4 per cent and keep on increasing, and the very last milk, or strippings, sometimes tests as high as 12 and even 15 per cent. Hence, the importance of getting the strippings.

RIGHT PASTURE FOR CALVES

Clean, Green, Shady Place Is Best for Young Animals—Guard Against Pestering Flies.

A clean, green, shady pasture is good for little calves. Do not put them into the hog pasture. The latter usually has bare, dusty places in it. The wallow and the pig feeding troughs attract myriads of flies. These pester the little calves too much.

Never Keep Boarders.

A dairy farmer should never keep boarders for breeders, but should save the calves only from his best producers and build up a strain that are profitable milkers and whose progeny will sell at a good price.

Keep Cow's Record.

A big sheet of paper fastened to a board in the stable, with every cow's name and a pencil to set down what she is doing night and morning, is a pretty good sign that the master is going to know what his herd is doing.

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 & $5.00 FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers. The Best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the Fashion Centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

Ask your shoe dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you with the kind you want, take no other make. Write for interesting booklet explaining how to get shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price, by return mail, postage free.

LOOK FOR W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom.

W. L. Douglas President W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass.

Boys' Shoes Best in the World $3.00 $2.50 & $2.00

MOVIE "SUPERS" IN PROTEST

Claim Salaries Do Not Fit Increased Duties and Responsibilities of the Work.

The "supers" of the moving pictures to the number of ten thousand have appealed to the American Federation of Labor to help them. The days when in the "legitimate" they could get several dollars a night for looking the part have given place to long hours of exposure to bumps and thumps and thrilling mauling and falling, for a wage scale seriously reduced, they maintain, by the exorbitant commissions demanded by the agents. The public is no longer satisfied to let a dummy fall from a cliff or jump from a motor car to a train, or stab a man-eating shark, or purloin the cubs of a she-bear in her den. It expects the "super" himself to be an "injiarrubber idjit" blithe and resilient, whether he is dropped from a house roof or smothered under a haymow. He must be a glutton for punishment, and unite to the indurated symmetry of a marble faun the lungs of a Ted Meredith and the muscles of a Howard Berry.

Yet for all this he is to have the pay of a stevedore or a station porter. He thinks he deserves the wages of a Mexican bullfighter, at least. He suffers from competition. He is a "supernumerary." He gets the wages paid in callings that put little or no premium on mentality. Bruises, sprains and gashes, in a world dripping with gore, have a lessened market value since they have become part of the accepted order. The trivial wounds of civilians are little noted for the real and widespread suffering among the soldiers. The "super" would win at once as a warrior the sympathy that is denied to his cinematographic trials and sufferings.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills have stood the test of time. Test them yourself now. Send for sample to 373 Pearl street, N. Y.—Adv.

More Horses Than Ever.

For all the motor vehicles which are multiplying like rabbits, horses are increasing in number. In New York State a census was taken by schoolchildren last year under the auspices of the State education and agricultural departments. This was the first census of its kind ever attempted.

The children's figures give the number of horses last year at 1,017,728, which is an increase of 108,000 over the Federal census of 1910. The number of cows remains unchanged, but sheep fell off 806,000. A gain of 200,000 is shown in swine.

Chicago has bought six monkeys for use in studying infantile paralysis.

Big Demand for Pneumatic Tires.

How many people realize the sensational development that the pneumatic tire business has experienced? The first company to undertake the manufacture of pneumatic tires was the Dunlop Company, organized at Dublin, Ireland, in 1889, with a capital of about $75,000 to make tires for bicycles, and it rapidly grew to be a great business. Then came the automobile to add its demands, and today, only twenty-seven years later, the pneumatic tire business of the world is estimated at the enormous sum of $650,000,000.—Scientific American.

Don't Neglect Kidneys

Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Prescription, Overcomes Kidney Trouble

It is now conceded by physicians that the kidneys should have more attention as they control the other organs to a remarkable degree and do a tremendous amount of work in removing the poisons and waste matter from the system by filtering the blood.

The kidneys should receive some assistance when needed. We take less exercise, drink less water and often eat more rich, heavy food, thereby forcing the kidneys to do more work than nature intended. Evidence of kidney trouble, such as lame back, annoying bladder troubles, smarting or burning, brick-dust or sediment, sallow complexion, rheumatism, maybe weak or irregular heart action, warns you that your kidneys require help immediately to avoid more serious trouble.

An ideal herbal compound that has had most remarkable success as a kidney and bladder remedy is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. There is nothing else like it. It is Dr. Kilmer's prescription used in private practice and it is sure to benefit you. Get a bottle from your druggist.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper. Adv.

Meat More Heating Than Sugar.

Recent experiments at Bellevue hospital, New York, show that 750 calories of dextrose, or 260 calories of protein, increase the heat production of the body 12 per cent during a period of three to six hours. In fact, they show the stimulating effect of protein upon tissue activity to be three times as great as that of sugar. These observations confirm the experience long ago noted by thinking people that meat is a heating food. Under the influence of the stimulating effects of meat the tissues expend in its digestion more energy than they receive from it.

It's a still wind that blows nobody harm.

Buy materials that last

Certain-teed

Fully guaranteed—best responsibility

Roofing

For sale by dealers everywhere at reasonable prices

General Roofing Manufacturing Company

World's largest manufacturers of Roofing and Building Papers

New York City Chicago Philadelphia St. Louis Boston Cleveland Pittsburgh Detroit San Francisco Cincinnati New Orleans Los Angeles Minneapolis Kansas City Seattle Indianapolis Atlanta Richmond Houston London Sydney

Unearned Increment Measured in Crop.

The average value of farm land throughout the United States in 1910, aside from buildings, was $32.49 an acre, according to the census. In 1916, according to the department of agriculture, this value had grown to $45.50, an increase of 40 per cent. Since the total value of farm lands, aside from buildings, was returned in 1910 as $28,475,000,000, the total increment since then must be more than eleven billions.

Sties, Granulated Eyelids, Sore and Inflamed Eyes healed promptly by the use of ROMAN EYE BALSAM.—Adv.

The position of the ultimate consumer is simplicity itself. He pays or goes without.

Razor Blades Resharpened

Safety Razor Blades—
Single Edge..... 2c each
Double Edge ..... 3c "
Old Style Razors.....35c "

The J. S. Lay Sharpening Co.
Razor Dept., 48 Balm Street., Harrisburg, Pa.

Peach Trees 2c to 8c
Apple Trees 8c to 20c

No agents' commission to pay, buy direct from the nurseries. Save 50 cents on a dollar. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
BRIDGEVILLE NURSERIES
Myer & Sons, Props. Bridgeville, Del.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services.

WINCHESTER

HUNTING RIFLES

When you look over the sights of your rifle and see an animal like this silhouetted against the background, you like to feel certain that your equipment is equal to the occasion. The majority of successful hunters use Winchester Rifles, which shows how they are esteemed. They are made in various styles and calibers and ARE SUITABLE FOR ALL KINDS OF HUNTING

PAID LOCAL ADS.

Get your Gents' Furnishing and Shoes at W. N. DONOVAN'S.

FOR SALE—Wagons and Dearborns.
J. C. GREEN.

Dr. Warren S. P. Combs Dentist.
Successor to the late Dr. J. C. Stites.

Try our Emery Shirts and Lion Brand Collars. W. N. DONOVAN.

FOR SALE.—One organ in good condition. Apply at this office.

For Shoes and Gent's Furnishing, call on W. N. DONOVAN,
West Main St.

LOST— Open-face Gold Watch with initials S. E. J. on back. Reward if returned to Mrs. Emlie Jerrell
Mt. Pleasant Del.

Are agents for the Haas Tailoring Co., of Baltimore. Suit Made to Measure. Fit guaranteed.
W. N. DONOVAN.

Georges' Creek Bituminous Coal for threshing purposes, Send your teams to suit your convenience. Also Peach and Truck baskets. Phones 5 & 48.
JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

On and after October 23d, 1916, the retail price of milk will be eight (8) cents per quart.
John C. Green
May B. Janvier
William E. Robinson

FOR SALE CHEAP. — One nearly new rubber-tire York carriage and several other carriages. New rubber-tires put on cheap. Also new tops, curtains and glass put on automobiles.
F. DUGGAN,
Odessa, Del.

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev Fac, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market street, between 10th and 11th streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware, on
SATURDAY, NOV. 4, 1916,
At 10 A. M.,
the following described Real Estate, viz:
ALL that certain lot, or piece of ground with a three-story brick dwelling thereon erected, situate in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county and state of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to wit:
BEGINNING at a point on the westerly side of Madison street at the distance of eighteen feet from the corner formed by the intersection of said side of Madison street with the northerly side of Third street; thence westerly parallel with Third street, eighty-nine feet to the said side of a four feet wide alley, thence with the easterly side of said alley northerly parallel with Madison street eighteen feet; thence easterly parallel with Third street eighty-nine feet to the said side of Madison street; thence thereby southerly eighteen feet to the place of beginning. With the free and uninterrupted use and privilege of said alley in common forever
Seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas B. Haugh, administrator of John J. Kennedy, deceased, Mortgagor, and Mary A. Kennedy, his wife, surviving Mortgagor and t, t, s, and to be sold by
HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., October 18, 1916.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev Fac to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House on Market Street between 10th and 11th Streets in the City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware, on
SATURDAY, NOV. 4, 1916,
At 10 o'clock, A. M,
the following described Real Estate, viz:
ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with brick dwelling house thereon erected, known as No 512 New Castle Avenue, situate in the City of Wilmington, New Castle County and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:
BEGINNING at a point on the westerly side of Clayton Street at a distance of about one hundred and ninety-nine feet two and one-quarter inches from the Southerly side of B Street; thence Southwesterly at right angles to New Castle Avenue and passing through the middle of the division wall between the house on this lot and the house on the lot adjoining on the North fifty-three feet, more or less, to a point on the Northeasterly side of New Castle Avenue; thence Southerly along said side of New Castle Avenue eighteen feet to a corner; thence Northeasterly at right angles and parallel with the first mentioned line and passing through the middle of the division wall between the house on this lot and the house on the lot adjoining on the South forty-seven feet two inches to the said side of Clayton Street; thence thereby Northerly eighteen feet eight inches more or less to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof what they may.
Seized and taken in execution as the property of Lena T. Ginder and t, t, and to be sold by
HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., October 18, 1916.

Shoe Reparing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far surperior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN
Kates' old stand, East Main St.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

DAIRY WANTED!

About 200 quarts. Good price and references. Address by letter G. F. Times Office, Chester, Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF A Lev Fac., to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House on Market street between 10th and 11th streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware, on
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1916
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.
the following described Real Estate, viz.:
ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the brick dwelling thereon erected, known as No. 409 West Front street, situate in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county and state of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to wit.:
BEGINNING at a point on the northerly side of Front street at the distance of ninety-seven feet six inches westerly from the westerly side of West street and at the westerly side of an alley eight and one-half feet wide running northerly from Front street; thence northerly along same side of said alley and parallel with West street, sixty feet to the southerly side of another alley three feet wide running westerly parallel to Front street; thence westerly along side of said three feet wide alley fourteen feet four and four-fifth inches to a corner; thence southerly parallel with first described line and West street, and passing through the middle of the brick division wall between this and the adjoining brick house on the west, sixty feet to the northerly side of Front street aforesaid, and thence thereby easterly fourteen feet four and four-fifth inches to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof what they may. With the free and uninterrupted right, use and privilege of the above mentioned alley in common forever.
Seized and taken in execution as the property of Nicolena Serano, Executrix, under the will of Angelo Serano, deceased, Mortgagor, and Nicolena Serano, his wife, surviving Mortgagor and t t s, and to be sold by
HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., October 19, 1916

SHERIFF S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF A Lev Fac., to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House on Market street between 10th and 11th streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware, on
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1916
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.
the following described Real Estate, viz.:
ALL that certain lot or piece of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the city of Wilmington aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit.:
BEGINNING at a point on the easterly side of Heald street at the distance of sixty-two feet five inches northerly from the northerly side of Tenth street at the center of the party wall between this and the adjoining house on the south; thence easterly parallel with Tenth street, and passing through the middle of said division wall sixty-four feet to a stake; thence northerly parallel with Heald street, thirty-six feet seven inches to another stake; thence westerly parallel with Tenth street sixty-four feet to the aforesaid side of Heald street and thence thereby southerly thirty-six feet seven inches to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may. With the free use and privilege to the said Sarah B. Bradley, her heirs and assigns forever of a six feet wide alley running parallel with Tenth street from Railroad avenue to Heald street and also of the six feet wide alley parallel with Heald street and running into the said first mentioned alley; she the said Sarah B. Bradley, her heirs and assigns, paying her proportionate share of the necessary expense for keeping the same in good condition.
Seized and taken in execution as the property of Mary E. Dickinson, Administratrix of Sarah B. Bradley, surviving Mortgagor of Sarah B. Bradley and Francis S. Bradley, her husband, and to be sold by
HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., October 19, 1916

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF A Lev Fac., to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House on Market street between 10th and 11th streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware, on
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1916
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.
the following described Real Estate, viz.:
ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the dwelling thereon erected, situate in the city of Wilmington aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit.:
BEGINNING at a point on the westerly side of Van Buren street at the distance of seventy-four feet southerly from the southerly side of Beech street; thence westerly, parallel with Beech street sixty seven feet to the easterly side of a three feet wide alley leading into Columbia avenue; thence southerly along said easterly side of said alley and parallel with Van Buren street fourteen feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Beech street sixty-seven feet to the aforesaid westerly side of Van Buren street, and thence thereby northerly fourteen feet to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof what they may. With the free use and privilege of said alley in common with others entitled thereto forever.
Seized and taken in execution as the property of Raffaele Natale and Lougia, his wife, Mortgagors, and t t s, and to be sold by
HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., October 19, 1916.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF A Lev Fac., to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House on Market street between 10th and 11th streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware, on
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1916
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.
the following described Real Estate, viz.:
ALL that certain lot or piece of land, with the two two-story brick houses thereon erected, situate in the city of Wilmington, county of New Castle and state of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to wit.:
BEGINNING at a point in the westerly side of Scott street at the distance of one hundred and twenty-eight feet northerly from the northerly side of Fifth street; thence westerly, parallel with Fifth street, one hundred feet to a corner, thence northerly, parallel with Scott street, thirty-six feet four inches, to a corner; thence easterly, parallel with Fifth street, and passing through the middle of the brick division wall between the northerly house on this lot and the house on the lot adjoining on the north, one hundred feet to the said side of Scott street, and thence thereby southerly, thirty-six feet, four inches to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof what they may.
Seized and taken in execution as the property of Severio Di Giacomo, Mortgagor, and t t and to be sold by
HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., October 19, 1916.

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF A Lev Fac., to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House on Market street between 10th and 11th streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware, on
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1916
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.
the following described Real Estate, viz.:
ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the two-story brick dwelling thereon erected, situate in the city of Wilmington, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit.:
BEGINNING at a point on the westerly side of South Van Buren street, at the distance of fifteen feet from the northerly side of Columbia avenue, and thence along said westerly side of South Van Buren street, fourteen feet to the middle of a division wall, between the house on this lot and the house on the lot adjoining on the north; thence westerly, parallel with Columbia avenue, and through the middle of the said division wall, sixty-eight feet and six inches to the easterly side of a three feet wide alley running parallel with South Van Buren street and leading into said Columbia avenue; thence southerly along said easterly side of said three feet wide alley fourteen feet to a point; and thence easterly and through the middle of the division wall between the house on this lot and the house on the lot adjoining on the south, sixty-eight feet and six inches to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may. With the free and uninterrupted use of the said three feet wide alley in common with others entitled thereto forever.
Seized and taken in execution as the property of Rosarco Migliocco, and Rose his wife, Mortgagors, and t t s, and to be sold by
HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., October 19, 1916

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF A Lev Fac., to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House on Market street between 10th and 11th streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware, on
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1916
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.
the following described Real Estate, viz.:
ALL that certain lot, or piece of land, with the two-story brick dwelling thereon erected, situate in the said city of Wilmington, bounded and described as follows, to wit:
BEGINNING at a point on the westerly side of Lincoln street at the distance of sixteen feet southerly from the southerly side of Seventh street, thence westerly parallel with Seventh street, and passing through the center of the party wall between this and the adjoining house on the north eighty feet to a corner; thence southerly and parallel with Lincoln street twenty feet to another corner; thence easterly and parallel with Seventh street, eighty feet to the said westerly side of Lincoln street; and thence thereby northerly twenty feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.
Seized and taken in execution as the property of Carmela Di Brisco and Antonio Di Brisco, her husband, Mortgagors and t t s, and to be sold by
HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., October 19, 1916.

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, : Delaware

TRUSTEE'S SALE
—OF—
Real Estate

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle County, made the eleventh day of October, A. D. 1916, will be exposed to sale at Public Auction or Vendue,

On Thursday, October 26th, 1916
at 2 o'clock, P. M,
at the Middletown Hotel, in the Town of Middletown, Delaware, the following described Real Estate, late of Margaret S. Johnson, deceased, to-wit:—
ALL that certain farm or tract of land, and unimproved marsh land, situated in Blackbird Hundred, New Castle County, containing twenty-three acres and forty-two square perches of upland and marsh be the same more or less. HAVING thereon erected a frame dwelling, a frame stable and barn, and other minor improvements.
Attendance will be given and terms made known by
MARTIN B. BURRIS, Trustee,
or by his Attorney.
Attest:—Norman P. Crouch, Clerk O. C.
Wilmington, Delaware, Oct. 11th, 1916.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Notice is hereby given that the shares or interests of Laura Huggins Woodkeeper, Robert N. Huggins, Margaret Collins, Frank Collins, John P. Collins, George S. Collins, Fannie Hiorth, William L. Collins, Mary A. Collins, Zela Collins, George E. Collins Joseph L. Collins, Annie Rothwell, Henrietta Borst, Mary Gayton, Kate Archie, Maggie Kough, Lillian Shaver, William Rothwell, Benjamin F. C. Rothwell, Ethel Rothwell, India Rothwell, George Rothwell, Earl Rothwell, Rebecca Rothwell, Henrietta Rothwell, Margaret Hudson and Minnie Stevenson in the above described premises will be sold as above set forth, and all persons having or claiming any lien or encumbrance against or affecting the interest or share of any or all of said parties in said lands and premises are hereby notified to appear and file in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, in and for New Castle County, on or after the first day of November, A. D. 1916, a petition setting forth and making proof of said lien or encumbrance and the amount due thereon.
MARTIN B. BURRIS,
Trustee.

New Overcoat

All the new styles in Fall and Winter weights; Single and Double Breasted, Velvet and Convertible Collars, Plain, Box and Pinch Backs.

Box Coats, $10 to $25

Double Breasted, $15 to $35

Pinch Backs, $10 to $30

Dress Overcoats, $15 to $50

Every size among them, 34 to 48 Chest, Regulars and Stouts.

New Suits, $10 to $30

Lots of new ones in this week; Pinch Backs, Slant Pockets and Special Styles for Young Men in Blues, Greys, Browns and Mixed Cheviots.

Big stock new Raincoats, Mackinaws and Sweaters in all sizes.

Mullin's Home Store
WILMINGTON

FOR SALE!

50 Shoats
of fine quality
GEO. BOLTON,
Phone 272-21 Middletown, Del.

CASH STORE
GROCERIES

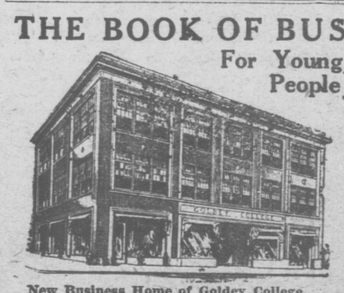
I am buying at a cash wholesale house because I can do better. I will sell to you for the cash, so you can do better.

JUST A LINE TO THE WIVES

Tell your husband where to take your eggs and poultry. Eggs, cash 34c
Sugar 8c lb. Special Prices on Flour.
Atlantic Refining Co's Gasoline 22c.

JOHN HELDMYER, Jr.
Corner Broad and Main Streets
Phone 223 Middletown, Del.

THE BOOK OF BUSINESS ADVICE
For Young People



New Business Home of Goldey College.

What must you know to find work quickly in business offices? What is paid for such service? What must you know to hold positions and to be promoted rapidly? Where shall you get the necessary training? How long will it take, and what will it cost? Who else have taken such courses and how have they made out? And after all, should you enter business and in what capacity?

GOLDEY COLLEGE CATALOGUE

has been of great, unbiased help to thousands of young people in answering these questions to their satisfaction. It has fifty-one pages of information of interest to those who think of taking up a business career. It will aid YOU in making your plans. Write for it today.

GOLDEY COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

Fogel & Burstan's
The Economy Store

LAST week we told how everything was going up, and how to protect our valued patrons of many years, we were selling OUR goods at the old figures—while they lasted. We also told how by buying our stocks way ahead of the season and in bigger quantities, we had been able so far to ward off these "higher prices" from our customers.

This week we mention another thing which has helped us to furnish our patrons goods at the old prices—CHEAPER BUYING. Many manufacturers and wholesale houses regard Fogel & Burstan (who always pay spot cash) as among their best customers, and give us special terms. So these goods being cheaper bought are cheaper sold to our customers!

"Quick sales and small profits" make big money for houses moving vast quantities of goods. To illustrate, we can inform our patrons and the public, that here in the early Autumn, Fogel & Burstan have already bought, or placed orders for, large stocks of next Spring's goods! That's buying two seasons ahead, and because such buying helps the manufacturer turn his money quickly by cleaning up his stocks promptly, he is glad to give good discounts to such merchants as help him make these quick turns.

These are further explanations how we can afford to keep on selling at the old lower prices, goods which have gone up and are elsewhere sold at these advanced prices. Therefore in view of these facts we feel quite at liberty to renew our earnest advice to all our customers—"Buy now, and buy largely for when these present stocks are gone we will have to pay as much as, and in some cases more than, we are now selling for!"

Lingerie Waists

We have just received a large assortment of fine Lingerie Waists in the very latest Autumn mode—25 different styles of handsome Waists! They are in Organdie, Voile, Poplin and Madras. Among this lot there are Waists any lady will admit worth $1.50 but they go for only **98c.** Also many other styles in Crepe de Chine and Taffeta. Prices $2.00 to $2 50.

Winter Coats, etc.

We have now on hand a large and carefully selected stock of Winter Coats, which are not only neat and fashionable, but also warm and serviceable, in all-wool Velour with deep collars and broad borders of fur or contrasting colors of velours. Also fancy mixtures for women preferring mixed goods for general wear—a large selection of these Coats in greys and browns in the late roomy style, or belted at the waist, side or all around. Prices from $5 to $25.

Ladies' Coat Suits

Made in all the fashionable lengths in Gaberdine and Serge, in all the leading shades—cut with either velvet or plain collars and in belted or unbelted effects—a good variety to choose from. To purchasers we guarantee a saving of $3 to $5 on every Suit—Prices from $10 to $25.

Warm Children's Coats

Plain, practical little Coats for cold days in grey, brown and navy, in chinchilla or corduroy—sizes from 2 to 6 years—Prices $2.50 to $5. Also a large assortment of Children's, Juniors' and Misses' Coats serviceable for school or dress purposes—sizes from 6 to 18 years. Prices $2 to $12.

Millinery Goods

Special ready-to-wear $8 and $10 Ladies' Hats, for **$3** and **$4.** Bran new, stylish hats—no clearance sale, but a piece of good luck purchase by us. High Turbans, broad and smaller Sailors, Toques, and in many other novel shapes—velvet and felts in all the fancy colors.

If you wish to save money in these times of "High Prices" and make your dollar go for 100 cents, we can help you with our Hosiery, Footwear, Underwear, Sweaters, Gloves, Dry Goods and Notions, besides many other articles too numerous to mention—ALL SOLD AT THE OLD PRICES! So, too, we are happy to inform our patrons that our entire stock of Rubber Goods for men, women and children, rubbers and arctics, rubber and felt boots for every member of the family, were bought early before the advance in rubber goods, and our customers will get the benefit of buying their rubber goods at last years prices!

FOGEL & BURSTAN DEPT. STORE
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1916 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

S. A. DAVID'S RESIDENCE, FOREST, DEL
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25th, 1916
From 1 to 3 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD,
SATURDAY, OCT. 28th, 1916
From 1 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

HARRY S WOODKEEPER,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1916 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

AT R. S. CARPENTER'S STORE, IN PORT PENN,
SATURDAY, OCT. 28th, 1916
From 9 to 11 A. M.

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN
EVERY SATURDAY,
During OCT. 1916
From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

AT ASPRIL'S SHOPS IN ODESSA
EVERY MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY
During OCT., 1916
From 7 to 12 A. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

GEORGE E. RHODES,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS
—OF—
APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1916 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF GEORGE M. D. HART, IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,
EVERY MONDAY.
During OCT., 1916,
From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

W. S. MONEY,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred